The Ypsilantian

NINTH YEAR. YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1888. NUMBER 438.

DIRECTORIES.

ATTORNEYS.

D. C. GRIFFEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Money Loaned, Notes and Mortgages bought and sold. No. 2 South Huron Street.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, No. 1 South Huron Street, Ground Floor.

F. HINCKLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND Real Estate Exchange. Laible Block, Huron Street, Second Floor.

F. C. MORIARTY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Allen & McCorkle's office, Huron Street., Ypsilanti, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

A. F. KINNE, M. D., RESIDENCE AND OFfice, corner Cross and Adams Streets.

F. M. OAKLEY, M. D., OFFICE AND RESIdence, first dwelling south of Engine House, Huron street, Ypsilanti.

MRS. FLORA H. RUCH, M. D.—RESIDENCE and office corner of Washington and Ellis streets, near M. E. church. Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m.

F. K. OWEN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURgeon. Office and residence, Adams street, between Cross and Emmet.

DR. KNICKERBOCKER, PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon, corner of Adams and Emmet Sts., Ypsilanti. Telephone at residence.

O. E. PRATT, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYsician and Surgeon, office and residence on Huron street, opposite Episcopal Church.

A. FRASER, M. D., HOMEOPATHIST, PEARL Street, near Postoffice, Ypsilanti, Mich.

DR. JAMES HUESTON, PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon, office and residence on River street, L. D. Norris place. Telephone No. 45.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. B. MOREHOUSE, REAL ESTATE, FIRE and Life Insurance, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Money to Loan on Real Estate. Office with Hon. E. P. Allen.

LOUGHRIDGE & WILCOX, DEALERS IN Italian and American Marble, Scotch, Irish and American Granite. Fine monuments a specialty. Estimates furnished on building work, flag walks, etc. Washington street,

Normal Items.

Miss Ackerman recently brought to the Museum some fragments of the bones of the mastodon found last August on the farm of Mr. Grant, near Auburn. So quickly were the bones carried away for curiosities that Mr. Grant succeeded in saving only a portion of the small bone of the leg, and a broken tooth which he has now sent to the Normal school.

Mr. Bogardus has again laid the Museum under obligations. This time the contribution is in a collection of postage stamps of much interest.

The number of cases of measles is diminishing. Many have returned to their classes; a few have gone home for the rest of the term.

The Board of Education had a meeting Monday evening.

Mr. Grant, a student of the Normal in former years, was present at Chapal exercisses on Wednesday

Wednesday morning the chapel exercises were conducted as a memorial service in view of the recent death of Miss Morrison.

It is reported that Tuesday, p. m. a live bear was loose on the streets near Davis & Co.'s grocery, and that the numerous kids thereabouts suddenly made a break for safe quarters. Bruin's disposition was quite peaceable, however, and he seemed to enjoy the transient liberty of exercise like any released prisoner prior to a trip to Detroit, whither he was sent by his owner.

"Now, my son, this man is from way out in Michigan. To get there, you have to go through this state; through Canada or Ohio, and then through the state of Illinois. Then you come to Michigan. Geography teaches one these things. It's a very important study, my son." The above came from a postmaster in a Hudson river town, and reminds the hearer of the good old Maine farmer who some years ago, asked him what state Michigan was in.

The post office of a neighboring town boasts a clerk of so decided a strawberry blonde complexion that he feels called upon to explain that he had the scarlet fever when young, and it settled in his head.

Annual Meeting.

The sixth annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church in this city, will be held next Tuesday, May 29, at 3 p. m., in the basement of the church. A few useful articles will be for sale. At 6 p. m. supper will be served in the same room. Tickets to supper twenty-five cents, children fifteen cents. All are invited.

Local Excursions for May Base Ball Games.

The Michigan Central will sell tickets at one fare for round trips on the following dates:

Tri-State League Games at Jackson—
" 26, " vs. Mansfield.
" 30, " vs. Kalamazoo.

For Rent.

Two rooms suitable for dressmaking, located corner of Washington and Michigan streets, Ypsilanti. Inquire of the occupant of the house. 3739*

For Sale.

House and lot for $400. $50 down and $10 a month. 378 GUY DAVIS.

Dr. Bennett was here as usual, last Tuesday. Don't forget his next visit, twenty-eight days from that date—June 19.

A nearly new two seated extension top carriage for sale cheap. Enquire of Harris Bros. & Co. 43839

Cure Yourself.

Don't pay large doctor's bills. The best medical book published, 100 pages, elegant colored plates, will be sent you on receipt of three 2-cent stamps to pay postage. Address A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass. 3738

Anyone wishing to engage the professional services of Miss Betsey Gates, will call on Mrs. P. W. Carpenter, south Washington street. 454

A Tetrapterous Twirl given to the boys and girls with every one dollar purchase or more at W. R. Davis' Shoe Store.

The Ypsilantian.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1, 1880.

SMITHE & OSBAND, Publishers.
(GEO. C. SMITHE, - - WM. M. OSBAND.)

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Advertising rates reasonable, and made known on application.

Address THE YPSILANTIAN, Ypsilanti, Mich.

TO BE REFORMED.—Sullivan Boles, a colored youth given to absenting himself from school and lounging on the streets, was last week committed to the reform school by 'Squire Joslyn's court, to remain until he is 17 years old. There are lots of those loungers, from 15 to 50 years, whose extradition would be an advantage to the city.

BLOODTHIRSTY SPARROWS.—Another indictment has to be brought against the pertinent sparrow. He is a carniverous and bloodthirsty pirate if not a cannibal. A gentleman of this city saw one of them, the other day, with a young robin which he had evidently pulled from the nest and thrown to the ground, and was tearing to pieces and greedily devouring the young bird. If that has been begun, it will not be long before our beautiful native birds will all be driven from the city.

BEWARE.—Three card monte men were industriously plying their unlawful vocation yesterday in the sheds off from Washington street and no doubt will continue to do so to-day, provided they can get any gudgeons to bite at their hook. It is reported that an old gentleman from Livingston Co. escaped being a victim yesterday simply by not having the hundred dollars with him. While we have very little sympathy for those who are fleeced if they will engage in games by which they expect to get unlawful profits, we remember that in all these matters, there are innocent parties who often suffer in the loss of those to whom they have a right to look for support, and so we give a note of warning against the reprehensible crew who follow the line of public shows and lie in wait for the unsuspecting.

AURORA BOREALIS.—A singular auroral display was presented last Sunday evening. A uniform greenish light extended across the north; and far west of that, about west-northwest, and entirely distinct from it, was a narrow, white streamer extending to the zenith and down the opposite arch nearly or quite to the eastern horizon. It was quite narrow at its beginning, and became wider and thinner as it proceeded. Its direction at the beginning was toward a point considerably south of the zenith, and then curved northward throughout its whole extent. This remained constant during the half hour that we observed it, occasionally dividing into two parts toward the eastern end, and breaking into jagged portions along the edges. It looked precisely like a powerful stream of water from the nozzle of a hose pipe, deflected by the wind, and falling in spray.

Memorial Observances.

Memorial Day occurs next Wednesday, May 30, when the Grand Army post will march to the cemetery, escorted by the Light Guard and accompanied by the Relief Corps and such other organizations and citizens as will unite with them, to honor the memory of the soldier dead by commemorative services and decoration of the graves. Major Hopkins of Detroit will deliver the oration, at the soldier lot in Highland Cemetery if the weather shall permit. The column will form in front of Union Block, Congress street, at 1 o'clock.

Next Sunday, the Post, Relief Corps and Light Guard will attend divine service at the Congregational church, forming at A. O. U. W. Hall at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Kniseley, of the flagging committee, requests friends of buried soldiers to meet the committee at Highland Cemetery, Wednesday morning, 30th, and point out the location of graves, that none be overlooked.

U. V. U.

Ellwell Command No. 12, Union Veteran Union, was organized here, Tuesday evening of this week, Gen. L. G. Norton, Department Commander, mustering the comrades. Sixteen applications for charter membership were received, twelve of whom were present for muster. The officers are as follows:

Colonel—James Coquillard.
Lieut. Colonel—Stanton Ferguson.
Major—John J. Norton.
Surgeon—Edward Batwell.
Chaplain—Jacob T. Wise.
Officer of the Day—Prescott M. Skinner.
Officer of the Guard—Joseph Remington.
Quartermaster—Seth Mereness.
Adjutant—Milton Daily.

The command is named in honor of John Ellwell, who enlisted from this city and was killed at Bull Run.

Says the Courier, "the canvassers of the new city directory say that Ann Arbor has 10,000 inhabitants. Where's Ypsilanti now?" Evidently, a new man is in the Courier office. Well, Ypsilanti as usual decorates the banks of the Huron extending far back from the shores on either side. Several bright little towns form a fringe about her limits, as for instance, Ann Arbor, Saline, Milan, etc. Come and see us.

For Sale.

A Base Burner Coal Stove in good condition will be sold cheap. Enquire at Mrs. C. M. Tenney's, 86 Cross street.

One More Officer.

The City Council Re-elect City Clerk Joslyn, but Ballot Fruitlessly again for Marshal.

Council hall was as well filled by spectators at the second meeting of the new Council, last Monday night, as at the first one, two weeks ago. Among the communications was one from the Jenney Electric Company, asking as a favor the payment of the balance due them, to enable them to meet heavy payments. Opposition developed to the payment of the unallowed balance of something over four hundred dollars, until the work should be completed, and the communication was laid on the table. It seems to us, however, that the allowance of eleven hundred dollars, made at the last meeting, orders for which are not drawn because of exhaustion of the fund, should be met, in the interest of the city's credit, if there be any way in which the Council can provide for it.

The report of the Ways and Means Committee on the portion of the Mayor's message referred to them, gave His Honor some sharp thrusts, and rapped the knuckles of the Sentinel with considerable emphasis.

Proceeding to ballot for City Clerk, Frank Joslyn raked in all the votes except one cast for P. W. Carpenter.

On the Marshalship, so smooth sailing was not encountered, and the history of the last meeting was repeated, varied by the introduction of a new name, that of Chas. Carr, the expressman, which some supposed was going to untie the knot. The following is a map of the wilderness through which the city fathers passed.

Ballots—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Geo. Palmer	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4
Geo. Kishlar	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	2
Chas. Carr	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	2	4	3
H. D. Martin	2	2	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	1
E. G. Boyce	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Geo. Jackson	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jas. Eaton	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Blank	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
W. B. Eddy	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
F. W. Cleveland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.

Then they shut up the shop and went home. It was an inglorious result. Five Aldermen have steadily declared by their votes through twenty-nine ballots that they want a change in the Marshalship, one other has agreed with them on all but a few ballots, and one other an a majority of the ballots. If they are all sincere, they ought to be able to agree also upon some one that they want to succeed him. They must do that to effect a change, and that is what a large majority of their constituents earnestly desire that they should do.

We call attention of the Council, and of the taxpayers, and of all interested in the good name of the city, to the fact that the city treasury is empty of funds available for the payment of bills already allowed by the Council, and that the city's creditors are fruitlessly calling for their pay that has been earned and allowed; and the disgrace of the situation is in the fact that there are funds that might be available, and those funds would be increased by one thousand dollars but for disregard of the plain requirements of the law by some of the citizens and officers of the city. The books of the County Treasurer showed at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon of this week, payments of saloon licenses from this city, as follows:

George Cady	$500 00
Adam Shaner	500 00
George Ament	500 00
George Thum	500 00
Nicholas Max	500 00
George Richel (beer license)	300 00
L. Z. Fœrster (brewer's license)	65 00
	$2,865 00
Deduct 1 per cent. commission	28 65
	$2,836 35

One half of that amount, or $1,418.17, is subject to the city's order and would be available for the exhausted funds.

In addition to this, the following parties have filed their bonds as saloon keepers and should have paid licenses:

John Terns (Congress Street)	$500 00
A. L. Nowlin (Follett House)	500 00
M. G. Dailey (Union Block)	500 00
Harry Neat (Neat House)	500 00
	$2,000 00

One half of that amount, also, would be available for demands against the contingent fund.

Section 7 of the liquor tax law provides that,

If any person or persons shall engage or be engaged in any business requiring the payment of a tax under section one of this act without having paid in full the tax required by this act, and without having the receipt and notice for such tax posted up as required by this act, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court. * * And it shall be the duty of sheriffs, marshals, constables and police officers to forthwith close all saloons * * upon which business the tax required by said section one has not been paid in full, and in which the receipt mentioned in section five of this act shall not be posted up and displayed.

Section 22 of the same act provides that,

It shall be the duty of village and city marshals to visit, at least once in each week, all places within their respective jurisdictions where any of said liquors are sold or kept, to learn if any of the provisions of this act have been or are being violated; and whenever any of the officers above mentioned shall learn of the violation of any of the provisions of this act, it shall be his duty to enter complaint * * and to do whatever shall be necessary to bring the offender to justice.

Section 12 of the same act provides that,

In case any * * officer whose duty it is to see that the provisions of this act are faithfully enforced, shall willfully neglect or refuse to perform his duty under the provisions of this act, he shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every offense, and the Governor may, in case of neglect or refusal, after summary hearing and determination thereon and deciding the same to have occurred, appoint other person or persons to perform the duties of such officer.

The four persons mentioned above as having filed bonds, but whose license the County Treasurer reports unpaid on the 21st of May, had their bonds approved by the Council on the 7th day of May, and have presumably been selling ever since. One of them, Mr. John Terns, is an Alderman from the 5th ward, and is understood to be one of those who have steadily voted in the Council for the re-election of Marshal Palmer, who in the absence of an election holds over the same as if regularly elected. Alderman Terns was very anxious at the meeting Monday evening to adjourn after a few ballots had been taken, and finally did succeed in securing an adjournment after the tenth ballot, leaving Marshal Palmer to hold over for two weeks more.

It is unlikely, from the evident significance of all these facts, that any saloon keeper will be disturbed for non-payment of tax, nor for the disregard of any other requirement of the liquor law, during the next two weeks, through the agency of the Marshal. Meantime, the city treasury is empty, and the city's creditors clamor fruitlessly for their pay.

It is a poor example for an alderman to set before the other saloon-keepers, to be himself delinquent and in contempt of the law; and it is calculated to make those who have paid their tax feel that they have paid out their money in a needless compliance with the law, and those who have not paid that they need not worry about any danger of penalty.

It will be observed that under the provisions of section 12, quoted above, there is a way in which the city can secure a Marshal, if the Council shall fail to choose one; and a way in which the city can secure a Marshal who will observe and execute the law if the Council shall fail to choose such a one.

Gladstone.

I have some misgiving about sending verses to The Ypsilantian, if both of the editors are in the habit of "Sitting on Parnassus' brink,

Riving the words to gar them clink."

It will be like sending coals to Newcastle and paper to Ypsilanti, sending poetry to them. But I have been reading an article in a late number of The Ypsilantian that pleased me well, with the exception of the statement that Gladstone was a "famous Englishman." As I understand it, Gladstone was born in Liverpool and his father and mother were both Scotch. If I recollect right in one of his ringing political speeches when he came down from London to Edinburgh he said Scotland would never disgrace him and he hoped he would never disgrace Scotland.

The Rev. T. Cuyler wrote that he was the greatest living civilian. And a writer in a late number of the Country Gentleman regards him as the greatest man of the century. And just here I want to say to my good American friends when they are overflowing with eloquence and logic on the fourth of July and contrasting the good qualities of the honest American with the bad foreign paupers, I hope they will not forget that the greatest man of the century is not an American, not a free-born citizen of the great Republic, but only a foreigner—a guid cannie Scotchman. I am very much interested in this subject at present, as a kind friend has lately presented me with a grand portrait of Gladstone. Any one can see just as good a portrait of Gladstone as mine by stepping into an Ypsilanti banking house. But then neither Mr. Batchelder nor Mr. Hemphill ever wrote any lines in honor of Gladstone, and it is doubtful if they ever received a complimentary letter from the greatest man of this century. If any of the masterminds of Ypsilanti, Pittsfield or Ann Arbor, will write a better poem on Gladstone than mine, I will give them two or three dozen of white leghorn eggs, that I think will produce as good chickens as ever crowed on the hills of the Normal.

Of rulers, kings and presidents, and men of honest worth,
We honor William Gladstone as the foremost man on earth.
Of all in English history, the generous and the brave,
No grander man stood at the helm since Britain ruled the wave.
Over India's hundred millions he ruled so just and true
They felt old England's martial power and England's justice too.
In every quarter of the globe, every tribe and nation sees
"The flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze."
Gladstone's done all for Ireland that government can do,
He has rectified her saddest wrongs and kept his promise true.
She pays no tithes to church and state as in the long ago,
Scotland pays a bigger tax, than where Shannon's waters flow.
And looking down the hazy past in history's long array,
No former statesman towers above the Gladstone of to-day.
A worker and an orator high in the realm of mind
Who see in great and humble homes the rights of all mankind.
Reading service in the church or felling England's oaks,
Powerful in thought and mental grasp along with sturdy strokes.
And never will his memory fade down on the tide of time—
His countrymen will sing his praise as lang's they sing lang-syne.

W. LAMBIE.

Mr. Charles Wheeler of this city had on exhibition at our office Wednesday last, two hen's eggs, the largest circumference of which is eight inches, the shortest, six inches. The weight of one is 3¾ ounces that of the other 3⅜ ounces. The hen that laid these eggs is medium size with unknown pedigree. Her color is black; her comb seems to indicate relationship to Black Spanish, but otherwise bears no resembladce to that breed. She is a persistent layer but when producing results like these specimens, is only on duty every other day. This is not intended as an advertisment as the owner has no hens or eggs to sell. Who has a hen that can beat this record?

Obituary.

Miss Nettie Morrison, the Normal student who has been dangerously ill with measles and supervening pneumonia for the last three weeks, died at 11 o'clock Monday morning, May 21, at the house of Mrs. Buck on Normal street, where she had boarded. Some of the circumstances of this case appeal powerfully to the sympathies of every heart. Her mother is a widow with eight children, and with extremely limited means. In some way she had managed to send Nettie to the Normal, and the brave girl had struggled along under circumstances of privation painful to hear of, in her desire to secure the education that should enable her to better assist the family. Her association with the other students had been slight, and when she was attacked with measles her situation was not known, and for some time she did not have the care that her condition demanded. When the facts became known, and physician and nurse were called, the case seemed hopeless, and her mother was telegraphed for. The mother came here on borrowed money; and when she arrived, the girl, impressed with the belief that she was going to die, and oppressed with the thought of the family's slender resources, remarked anxiously to her mother, "*How will you get a coffin to bury me!*" How infinitely pathetic and pitiful is the suggestion of those words. By the most careful attention, however, she was nursed back to life, and on Sunday was thought to be reasonably out of danger. A relapse occurred Sunday night, and with full consciousness of her situation, and cheerful willingness, she closed her eyes upon this world before the sun had reached his meridian. Contributions from students and others enabled the mother to bear back to her home in Newaygo county the precious dust.

We have been led by these touching circumstances to reflect that possibly none of us sufficiently realize how sacred are the responsibilities laid upon us all by the sending among us of those young people, entrusted to us by their parents often with painful self-denial and sacrifice—responsibilities of guardianship, of neighborly helpfulness, of sympathy and forbearance. We hope that upon none of us will be lost the lessons thus suggested by the life and death of Nettie Morrison.

Mrs. Cornelia S. Wood, wife of W. I. Wood, died at her home in Caledonia, Kent county, Mich., on Sunday, May 13, 1888, aged 69 years. Mrs. Wood was formerly the wife of James Ayers of Ypsilanti, and sister of William A Williams of Unadilla, Livingston county. The funeral services were held at the M. E. Church, Williamsville, May 16, and her remains were interred in the cemetery near by, where quite a number of the Williams family rest that have gone before. *

Mrs. Fairchild, widow of the late Dr. Joel Fairchild, well known in Ypsilanti, died Monday, May 21, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. W. S. Crane of Detroit. The funeral was at the residence Tuesday, and interment in Highland Cemetery, Wednesday.

Died, Tuesday afternoon, May 23, Lettie M. Camp, aged 16 years. Funeral, Friday afternoon at 2:30, at St. Luke's church.

Mrs. Frances Brown died at her home on Prospect street, last Thursday, of cancer, aged 61 years.

In Memoriam.

The San Diego (Cal.) Union.

On Monday, the 30th day of April, Mrs. Ida May Martin, wife of Conductor Frank Martin, passed away after a lingering illness of some seven months, during which time she suffered much. Her death falls with a heavy blow upon her husband and little daughter, as well as upon her other relatives and many friends. She came with her husband and little girl to this state some eighteen months ago from Ypsilanti, Mich. She had a bright and happy disposition and was beloved by all who knew her. A tender mother, devotedly loving her child, who will ever live to cherish the memory of the tender guardian of her childhood years. The bright and happy past is all a mockery to her grief stricken husband, who bows before the vacant chair in grief, no more to hear the voice of her whom he loved so well.

"She was so pure, so fair,
Like some bright vision in our eyes;
The hand of death ne'er stole
A fairer flower for paradise."

The funeral services will take place this morning at 10:30 o'clock at their residence in National City, after which she will be laid away in Mount Hope cemetery in this city.

The May Festival.

The eighth annual May Festival of the M. E. Church was held Tuesday evening. The church was nicely trimmed with plants and flowers. The winding of the May Pole by sixteen girls was very nicely done. The little girls showed much careful training, having been under the supervision of Mrs. Deubel for the past two weeks.

The duet by Miss Kate Glover and Cap. Wortley was admirably rendered and did credit to both.

The rapid sketches by Winsor McCay, the wonderful crayon artist, was to many the most enjoyable feature of the evening. Ice cream and cake were served in the chapel after the concert, from which about $20 was netted. The entire net receipts were about $70.

The recitation given by Mrs. Knight was a dainty and pleasing selection, appropriate for the occasion. The many fine and difficult changes constantly occurring were rendered in an easy and graceful manner, showing much ability and careful training. The ability of Mrs. Knight as a reader, however, will be more fully shown and appreciated, in about two weeks, when she will appear in a full program of dramatic and humorous selections under the auspicies of the Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church.

Personal.

J. C. Wortley of Holly and Miss Lizzie P. Rattenbury of Detroit were married, recently, and some thoughtless or evil-disposed persons have disseminated the impression that it was J. B. Wortley—our own J. B. In the interest of truth and justice the statement is here denied. J. C. is a cousin of J. B., and is also a preacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sherwood of Chicago, who had been visiting Mrs. Earl and Mrs. Sterling, here, departed for an extended trip among friends at the east.

Mr. Harold Sayles has been resting here after his campaign against the powers of wickedness in Texas.

Mrs. J. O. Cross of Detroit, a former resident of this city, is visiting with friends here.

Lester C. Hayden has purchased the Henry Bradley place on Cross St. east. Purchase price $1600.

Captain Wallace and Dr. Owen of this city paid the Agricultural College a visit, Wednesday last. Whether prospecting for a Professorship or admittance as students, report telleth not.

Miss P. D. Pierce of the University, spent Saturday with friends in the city.

Mr. J. O. Spencer of the Wide-awake Thresher Co. of Medina N. Y. was in the city eno day the past week. He reports prospects good in western New York for fruit, and other crops.

The Rev. Mr. Bates, who preached at Stony Creek about 1860-63, now of Crete, Neb., occupied the Congregational pulpit in this city last Sabbath.

Mrs. Lytle of this city left for St. Ignace Tuesday, to visit a son living there.

Miss Mary Peterson of Detroit is visiting friends in this city.

Married.

Dr. C. B. Pillsbury and Miss Clara Redding, both of Duluth, were married at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. H. Pottle, in Minneapoils, an Thursday, May 17, Rev. C. D. Pillsbury, the father of the groom, performing the ceremony. Only relatives and a few intimate friends were present. The happy twain returned on the limited Thursday evening and are pleasantly quartered at 22 Fourth avenue west. No cards.

The wedding was made one of unusual felicity through the thoughtful and dainty arrangements of Mrs. Pottle, and was rendered impressive by the simple service to which the Rev. Mr. Pillsbury is accustomed. The ceremony was performed at 11 a. m., and an elegant repast immediately served, after which the guests escorted the Dr. and Mrs. Pillsbury to the depot and bade them God speed through life as they took their flight to Duluth.—Duluth Paragrapher.

Ecclesiastical Councils.

The Methodist general conference, at New York, decided to elect five additional bishops, and that the term of office is for life and cannot be limited; also that presiding elders cannot be elected at annual conferences, and cannot be given coordinate authority with the bishops in appointments. Proposals for equal lay representation in future conferences were adopted.

The western Unitarian conference at Chicago resolved that the Unitarian, Universalist and independent churches be recognized by yearly union conferences.

The state Congregational association at St. Joseph, to which Rev. M. W. Fairfield of this city went as a delegate, took measures for the early establishment of a seminary as a state training school for young preachers.

The general conference of the Protestant Methodists is in session at Adrian. The board of missions levied a $50,000 assessment upon all annual conferences, for mission purposes. The conference received the report of a joint committee on organic union with the Cumberland Presbyterians, which finds practical identity of doctrine, and no difficulties of polity.

The Presbyterian general assembly, to which Mr. D. B. Greene of this city is a lay delegate, organized at Philadelphia last Thursday.

The general assembly of the Southern Presbyterians, in session at Baltimore, gives little promise of an early consolidation with the northern branch.

The national conference of German Baptists, or "Dunkards," is in session at North Manchester, Ind.

The national Baptist anniversary meetings have been held in Washington during the past two weeks.

The eighth session of the Jewish ministers' association is also in session in the same city.

Henry George has evidently thrown dust into the eyes of the usually clear-eyed editor of the Register on the "single tax" question. He does'nt seem to see that George's plan of taxation is a sneaking method of depriving the many land holders of the value of their hard earned possessions by making their holdings unprotfiable and leaving the money sharks to enjoy their wealth unmolested by the tax gatherer. While it might rid the country of "land sharks," it would place an unendurable burden on those whose only crime is the owning of a few acres as the result of a life of toil. The courts have decided that we have no place in our civilization for such theories, and ought to decide that America has no warm welcome for distempered cranks like the advocate of such theories.

Lost.

In this city, last week, a partly used 2000-mile ticket of the M. C. R. R., issued to the Cornwell Manufacturing Co. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. *

Mere Mention.

A cranky old chap on the street suggests that the coal dealers have a corner on the weather, and is very anxious to have them investigated. Referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

John Young and Frank Deamond, two tramps, a few days ago stole the watch of Jas. B. Arm, an employe at Samson's wood yard, but were detected and the watch found in a boot of one of the fellows. They were sent to Ann Arbor and there given a ninety-day ticket to Ionia.

A jury in the Circuit Court at Ann Arbor last week rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant in a suit for the collection of a red-line wheat note—a Bohemian oat scheme in disguise. The note had been sold, but the purchaser was not held innocent.

Mrs. Lyman Davenport of York suffered the loss of her house by fire, last week.

F. D. Cummings of Chelsea has been sent to the Pontiac insane asylum.

Nelson Brundage, an old resident of Northfield, died last week, in his 68th year.

Rev. Augustine S. Carmen of Cincinnati has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Ann Arbor.

Solomon Jeffords, an old resident of Lima, died recently at the age of 76.

Manchester has filled the void in her council caused by the resignation of three members in order that they might go on liquor bonds, by electing Horatio Burch, Fred Steinkohl and John Wisner, on the union ticket, by 30 majority over the law and order ticket.

A few years ago parties came here from Detroit and traveled through the country taking orders for groceries which they claimed to sell at wholesale prices. The goods were delivered from a car at the depot. It is claimed that parties are out again, but that the game is to offer the goods at very low prices, get an order and ask the buyer to call at the nearest depot for the goods, which will be shipped by freight. The order next turns up as a note.—Manchester Enterprise.

The dwelling house of the late S. P. Jewett of Ann Arbor was burned last Friday night.

Ann Arbor is to have an additional mail carrier.

Some boys, on mischief bent last week broke out several lights in Mr Finley's barn on Huron street. Better be careful boys, as the official eye is upon you and you may come to wish you had'nt thrown stones.

The Granville Wood & Son Pipe Organ Co., of Northville, Mich., have added to their present flourishing business, the manufacture of pianos. Their pianos average right up with their Pipe Organs so experts say, and that is good enough.

At its recent annual session at Grand Rapids W. G. Doty was made grand generalissimo by the grand commandry of Michigan.

The Ann Arbor Democrat is disturbed over residents going to Detroit to trade and yet does'nt see that they are following its advice and giving their home market a taste of free trade.

Examination of pensioners which would occur at Ann Arbor on May 30 (Memorial Day), and on the 4th of July, will occur on the day preceding each of those dates.

The number of infant soft maples now growing in this city is one hundred thousand millions, or thereabout; but they will be nearly all cut off, by scythes or other fatal maladies, before the season closes.

A few days more of warm weather will start the cultivators in the cornfields.

Twenty cents is the outside price which buyers can safely pay for best grade of washed wool, so say the Boston wool dealers.

W. C. T. U. meeting at Methodist chapel, 3 p. m., Tuesday, May 29.

The Mystic Circle will receive five more charter members on equal terms with the original ones—$5 initiation fee and one assessment in advance. They will keep the charter open one week.

Ypsilanti now has a bicycle club with about twenty-five members. The club is named the "Ypsilanti Cyclers," and will make its first run on Decoration day.

A Handel evening will be held by the Sappho Club with Mrs. T. C. Owen, on Wednesday of next week. This will be the eleventh and last regular meeting of the year 1887-8. Members are permitted to invite a limited number of friends.

The University Prohibition Club is making arrangements for a ratification meeting immediately after the national convention. The meeting will probably be held Saturday evening, June 2. Dr. I. K. Funk of New York, editor of The Voice, has been secured to deliver the address.

W. J. Scanlan, in the role of Larry O'Lynn, won all hearts. His comedy was racy of the sod, and his songs—some that were old and some that were new—were always cheered. The young comedian made a flattering success. While the picture he presented was rather ideal than otherwise, its picturesqueness could not be resisted.—N. Y. Times. At the Opera House, Friday, May 25.

Prof. Sill will conduct the exercises at St. Luke's next Sunday.

Some mystery attaches to the disappearance of Mr. Warren Pattison from Brighton, where he had recently taken charge of the Citizen. We know Warren too well as a straight-forward, upright young man to believe for an instant that there is anything censurable in his conduct, and think that the matter will be cleared up creditably to himself in due time.

The annual meeting of the Young Woman's Christian Association will be held at Mrs. Leonard's, corner Cross and Hamilton streets, next Sunday at 3 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

THE YPSILANTIAN.

YPSILANTI, . MICH.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1888.

An Iowa genius holds the offices of United States Signal Observer, City Clerk, Township Clerk, United States Claim Agent, Township Treasurer and Adjutant of a G. A. R. post.

Miss Helen Blanchard, now a resident of Philadelphia, is a Maine girl, who has made a fortune through the invention of the simple "over-and-over" attachment for sewing machines.

A Woman's School of Journalism has been opened in Detroit, where girls are taught type-setting, short-hand, proof-reading, revision of manuscript and reporting—so far as it can be taught.

A Biddeford, Me., man advertises for a wife, and offers to the lady who will take him an "active, promising, good-looking young man forty years of age, a good home and two yoke of oxen."

The men who were young with Governor Hill, of New York, say he is not what you might call a woman-hater, but that since a disappointment he had once, he has no faith in the fair sex.

Col. Edward Summer of San Francisco comes to the front with the claim that he is the oldest Freemason in the world. He was born in 1796, and has been a Mason for seventy-one years.

Two large firms of Japanese nurserymen are introducing into Califoria the Tushin or dwarf orange tree, and find many customers for the tree because it can be grown in a very small space.

J. H. Diss De Bar, one of the gang of adventurers who so successfully fleeced Lawyer Marsh of New York, originated the State seal of West Virginia with its motto, "Montani Semper Liberi."

Augusta Benedict, of Louisville, Ky., makes a good living by posing as a wax figure at exhibitions and fairs. She has such command over herself that she can sit for hours perfectly immovable.

The largest soap manufactory in Philadelphia, at which 1,100,000 pounds are boxed every week, was founded in 1853 by a thrifty German who walked into the city that year with only $25 in his pockets.

It has become quite fashionable of late for men to write a history of their lives, thereby leaving to their family, relatives and friends many reminiscences of their lives that would be forgotten after death.

Charles Gayarre, who was a member of the United States Senate fifty-three years ago, is still living in New Orleans. He was born in that city in 1805, and is said to be a walking encyclopedia of Louisiana history.

Mrs. Clara Foltz, the lawyer, lecturer, and editor, is coming East to set before the people the great climatic and commercial advantages of San Diego, the City Council having voted $10,000 for that purpose.

Senator Ingalls has had eleven children, seven of whom survive. The names given to his offspring have been somewhat peculiar: Ellsworth, Ruth, Ethel, Ralph, Addison, Constance, Sheffield, Faith, Marion, Muriel, Louise.

Claus Spreckels says that he will this year produce 46,000 tons of beet sugar at his refinery in California, and that the refinery which he is erecting in Philadelphia at a cost of $2,000,000 will produce $40,000 tons of sugar a year.

Matthew Arnold was not a brother of Edwin Arnold, as has been erroneously stated. Edwin Arnold's father was Robert Coles Arnold, a magistrate. The father of Matthew Arnold was Rev. Dr. Thomas Arnold, head master of Rugby.

"Let me be Queen of Prussia for one single hour and I shall die happy!" This is an exclamation which is said to have escaped the present Empress of Germany twenty-five years ago. At the time she was already ailing, and her days seemed numbered.

Christopher L. Magee, who has been practically at the head of the Republican party in Western Pennsylvania for ten years, is only 30 years old. He has a broad, bright, pleasant face and massive head, and is a worker and organizer rather than a talker.

A bilnd horse belonging to an Ohio farmer was sold last winter to a man seventy-eight miles away. The other day he turned up at his old stand, in good spirits, having been two weeks on the road, but having come along as safely as if he had two good eyes.

Rev. J. E. Lee, a colored minister, recently elected Justice of the Peace in Jacksonville Fla., was found to be disqualified because his house was just outside of the city limits. While the matter was being discussed, Mr. Lee hired a force of men and moved his house into the city.

May Emily Bird, a colored woman who died at Centreville, Tenn., recently, was for a long time a missionary in Liberia, Africa, and once received and entertained the world renowned explorer, Livingstone, on one of his most notable exploring expeditions. She spoke fluently many of the native languages.

An interesting legal question is likely to arise over the finding of a jar containing $12,00 at Holman station, Ind, by Smith Stewart, on a farm which he had rented. The landlord claims the money on the ground that it had been buried by his sister, now deceased. The collection includes some coins over 200 years old.

Mrs. Theresa Fair, who obtained a divorce from ex-United States Senator Fair several years ago with her freedom received $4,500,000 in cash and property, has started East from San Francisco with her two daughters for a visit in Eastern watering-places. She travels in style in a palace-car. It has a steward and cook and is one of the best equipped cars in the country.

Marcus A. Root, the first American daguerreotyper, died in Philadelphia recently at the age of 80. In 1843 his attention was called to the daguerrotype. He had orders from all over the world, and founded establishments in New York, Boston, St Louis and Washington. The first daguerreotype he ever took was taken on solid silver, and was a view from one of the windows of the Philadelphia Mint.

Alfred Jackson, John Smith and John Vice, all of Owingsville Ky., receive $72 a month apiece from the Government. Their pensions are granted on the score of total blindness contracted during the late war. They were members of the same company of the same regiment—twenty-fourth Kentucky Infantry. Vice's claim has just been granted, and he obtains over $14,000 in back pension. He has been a mendicant for years, and his helpless family has endured the most abject poverty.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

The Brooklyn Divine Discusses the Dangers of Infidelity and Modern Atheism.

He Warns Doubting Thomases to Shake Off All Fears and Gird the Gospel Armor On.

Dr. Talmage's subject on the 13th, was "Obscuration," and his text:

The sun shall be turned into darkness.—Acts ii. v. 20.

He said:

Solar eclipse is here prophestied to take place about the time of the destruction of ancient Jerusalem. Josephus, the historian, says that the prophecy was literally fulfilled, and that about that time there were strange appearances in the heavens. The sun was not destroyed, but for a little while hidden.

Christianity is the rising sun of our time, and men have tried with the uprolling vapors of skepticism and the smoke of their blasphemy to turn the sun into darkness. Suppose the archangels of malice and horror should let loose a little while and be allowed be extinguish and destroy the sun in the natural heavens. They would take the oceans from other worlds and pour them on this luminary of the planetary system, and the waters go hissing down amid the ravines and the caverns, and there is explosion after explosion until there are only a few peaks of fire left in the sun, and these are cooling down and going out until the vast continents of flame are reduced to a small acreage of fire, and that whitens and cools off until there are only a few coals left, and these are whitening and going out until there is not a spark left in all the mountains of ashes and the valleys of ashes and the chasms of ashes. An extinguished sun; a dead sun; a buried sun. Let all worlds wail at the stupendous obsequies.

Of course, this withdrawal of the solar light and heat throws our earth into a universal chill, and the tropics became the temperate, and the temperate becomes the arctic, and there are frozen rivers and frozen lakes and frozen oceans. From arctic and antarctic regions the inhabitants gather in toward the center and find the equator as the poles. The slain forests are piled up into a great bonfire, and around them gather the shivering villages and cities. The wealth of the coal mines is hastily poured into the furnaces and stirred into rage of combusion, but soon the bonfires begin to lower, and the furnaces begin to go out and the nations begin to die. Cotopaxi, Vesuvius, Etna, Stromboli, Californian geysers, cease to smoke, and the ice of hail-storms remains unmelted in their crater. All the flowers have breathed their last breath. Ships with sailors frozen at the mast and helmsmen frozen at the wheel and passengers frozen in the cabin; all nations dying, first at the north and then at the south. Child frosted and dead in the cradle. Octogenarian frosted and dead at the hearth. Workmen with frozen hand on the hammer and frozen foot on the shuttle. Winter from sea to sea. All-congealing winter. Perpetuel winter. Globe of frigidity. Hemisphere shackled to hemisphere by chains of ice. Universal Nova Zembla. The earth and ice-floe grinding against other ice-floes. The archangles of malice and horror have done their work, and now they may take their thrones of glacier and look down upon the ruin they have wrought.

What the destruction of the sun in the natural heavens would be to our physical earth, the destruction of Christianity would be to the moral world. The sun turned into darkness. Infidelity in our time is considered a great joke. There are people who rejoice to hear Christianity caricatured, and to hear Christ assailed with quibble and quirk and misrepresentation and badinage and harlequinade.

I propose this morning to take infidelity and atheism out of the realm of jocularity into one of tragedy, and show you what they propose and what, if they are successful, they will accomplish. There are those in all our communities who would like to see the Christian religion overthrown, and who say the world would be better without it. I want to show you what is the end of this road, and what is the terminus of this crusade, and what this world will be when atheism and infidelity have triumphed over it, if they can. I say, if they can. I reiterate it, if they can.

In the first place, it will be the complete and unutterable degradation of womanhood. I will prove it by facts and arguments which no honest man will dispute. In all communities and cities and states and nations where the Christian religion has been dominant, woman's condition has been ameliorated and improved, and she is deferred to and honored in a thousand things, and every gentleman takes off his hat before her. If your associations have been good, you know that the name of wife, mother, daughter, suggest gracious surroundings. You know there are no better schools and seminaries in Brooklyn or in any city of this country than the schools and seminaries for our young ladies. You know that while woman may suffer injustice in England and the United States, she has more of her rights in Christendom than she has anywhere else.

Now, compare this with woman's condition in lands where Christianity has made little or no advance—in China, in Barbary, in Borneo, in Tartary, in Egypt, in Hindostan. The Burmese sell their wives and daughters as so many sheep. The Hindoo bible makes it disgraceful and an outrage for a woman to listen to music or look out of the window in the absence of her husband, and gives as a lawful ground for divorce a woman's beginning to eat before her husband has finished his meal. What mean those white bundles on the ponds and rivers in China in the morning? Infanticide following infanticide. Female children destroyed simply because they are female. Woman harnessed to a plow as an ox. Woman veiled and barricaded, and in all styles of cruel seclusion. Her birth a misfortune. Her life a torture. Her death a horror. The missionary of the cross to-day in heathen lands preaches generally to two groups—a group of men who do as they please and sit where they please; the other group women hidden and carefully secluded in a side apartment, where they may hear the voice of the preacher, but may not be seen. No refinement. No liberty. No hope for this life. No hope for the life to come. Ringed nose. Cramped foot. Disfigured face. Embruted soul. Now compare those two conditions. How far toward this latter condition that I speak of would woman go if Christian influences were withdrawn and Christianity were destroyed? It is only a question of dynamics. If an object be lifted to a certain point and not fastened there, and the lifting power be withdrawn, how long before that object will fall down to the point from which it started? It will fall down, and it will go still further than the point from which it started. Christianity has lifted woman up from the very depth of degradation almost to the skies. If that lifting power be withdrawn she falls clear back to the depth from which she was resurrected, but not going any lower because there is no lower depth. And yet, notwithstanding the fact that the only salvation of woman from degradation and woe is the Christian religion, and the only influence that has ever lifted her in the social scale is Christianity—I have read that there are women who reject Christianity. I make no remark in regard to those persons. I make no remark in regard to them. In the silence of your own soul make your observations.

If infidelity triumph and Christianity be overthrown it means the demoralization of society. The one idea in the Bible that atheists and infidels most hate is the idea of retribution. Take away the idea of retribution and punishment from society and it will begin very soon to disintegrate; and take away from the minds of men the fear of hell, and there are a great many of them who would very soon turn this world into a hell. The majority of those who are indignant against the Bible because of the idea of punishment are men whose lives are bad or whose hearts are impure, and who hate the Bible because of the idea of future punishment for the same reason that criminals hate the penitentiary. Oh, I have heard this brave talk about people fearing nothing of the consequences of sin in the next world, and I have made up my mind it is merely a coward's whistling to keep his courage up. I have seen men flaunt their immortalities in the face of the community, and I have heard them defy the judgment day and scoff at the idea of any future consequence of their sin; but when they came to die they shrieked until you could hear them for nearly two blocks, and in the summer night the neighbors got up to put the windows down because they could not endure the horror.

I would not want to see a rail train with five hundred Christian people on board go down through a drawbridge into a watery grave. I would not want to see five hundred Christian people go into such a disaster, but I tell you plainly that I could more easily see that than I could for any protracted time stand and see an infidel die, though his pillow were of eider-down and under a canopy of vermillion. I have never been able to brace up my nerves for such a spectacle. There is something at such a time so indiscribable in the countenance. I just looked in upon it for a minute or two, but the clutch of his fist was so diabelic, and the strength of voice so unnatural, I could not endure it. "There is no hell! there is no hell! there is no hell!" the man had said for sixty years; but that night when I looked in the dying room of my infidel neighbor, there was something on his countenance which seemed to say: "There is, there is, there is, there is."

The mightiest retraints to-day against theft, against immorality, against libertinism, against crime of all sorts—the mightiest restraints are the retributions of eternity. Men know that they can escape the law, but down in the offender's soul there is the realization of the fact that they cannot escape God. He stands at the end of the road of profligacy, and He will not clear the guilty. Take all idea of retribution and punishments out of the hearts and minds of men, and it would not be long before Brooklyn and New York and Boston and Charleston and Chicago became Sodoms. The only restraints against the evil passions of the world to-day are the Bible restraints.

Suppose now these generals of atheism and infidelity got the victory, and suppose they marshaled a great army made up of the majority of the world. They are in companies, in regiments, in brigades—the whole army. Forward, march! ye hosts of infidels and atheists, banners flying before, banners flying behind, banners inscribed with the words: "No God! No Christ! No punishment! No restraints! Down with the Bible! Do as you please!" The sun turned into darkness.

Forward, march! ye great army of infidels and atheists. And first of all you will attack the churches. Away with those houses of worship! They have been standing there so long deluding the people with consolation in their bereavements and sorrows. All those churches ought to be extirpated; they have done so much to relieve the lost and bring home the wandering, and they have so long held up the idea of eternal rest after the paroxysm of this life is over. Turn the St. Peters and St. Pauls and the temples and the tabernacles into the club-houses. Away with those churches!

Forward, march! ye great army of infidels an atheists, and next of all they scatter the Sabbath schools—the Sabbath schools filled with bright-eyed, bright-cheeked little ones who are singing songs on Sunday afternoon and getting instruction when they ought to be on the street corners playing marbles, or swearing on the commons. Away with them! ye great army of infidels and atheists; and next of all they will attack Christian asylums—the institutions of mercy supported by Christian philanthropies. Never mind the blind eyes and the deaf ears and the crippled limbs and the weakened intellects. Let paralyzed old age pick up its own food, and orphans fight their own way, and the half rejormed go back to their evil habits. Forward, march! ye great army of infidels and atheists, and with your battle-axes hew down the cross and spit up the manger of Bethlehem.

A world without a head—a universe without a king—orphan constellation—fatherless galaxies—anarchy supreme—a dethroned Jehovah—an assassinated God—parricide,—regicide, deicide! That is what they mean. That is what they will have if they can—if they can—if they can. Civilization hurled back into semi-barbarism, and semi-barbarism driven back into Hottentot savagery! The wheel of progress turned the other way and turned toward the dark ages. The clock of centuries put back two thousand years. Go back, you Sandwhich Islands, from your schools and from your colleges and from your reformed condition to what you were in 1820, when the missionaries first came. Call home the five hundred missionaries from India and overthrow their two thousand schools, where they are trying to educate the heathen, and scatter the 140,000 little children that they have gathered out of barbarism into civilization. Obliterate all the work of Dr. Duff in India, of David Abeel in China, Dr. King in Greece, of Judson in Burmah, of David Brainard amid the American Aborigines, and send home the three thousand missionaries of the cross who are toiling in foreign lands, toiling for Christ's sake, toiling themselves into the grave. Tell these three thousand men of God that they are of no use. Send home the medical missionaries who are doctoring the bodies as well as the souls of the dying nations. Go home, London Missionary Society. Go home, American Board of Foreign Missions. Go home, ye Moravians, and relinquish back into darkness and squalor and filth and death the nations whom ye have begun to lift.

Oh, my friends, there has never been such a nefarious plot on earth as that which infidelity and atheism have planned. We were shocked a few years ago because of the attempt to blow up the parliament house in London; but if infidelity and atheism succeed in their attempt they will dynamite a world. Let them have their full sway and this world will be a habitation of three rooms—a habitation with just three rooms—the one a madhouse, another a lazaretto, the other a pandemonium. The infidel bands of music have only just begun their concert—yea, they have only been stringing their instruments. I to-day put before you their whole programme from beginning unto close. In the theatre the tragedy comes first and the farce afterward, but in this infidel drama of death the farce comes first and the tragedy afterward. And in the former atheists and infidels laugh and mock, but in the latter God Himself will laugh and mock. He says so. "I will laugh at their calamity and mock when their fear cometh."

From such a chasm of individual, national, world-wide ruin stand back. Oh, young men, stand back from that chasm! You see the practical drift of my sermon. I want you to know where that road leads. Stand back from that chasm of ruin. The time is going to come (you and I may not live to see it, but it will come, just as certainly as there is a God, it will come) when the infidels and atheists who openly and out and out and above board preach and practice infidelity and atheism will be considered as criminals against society, as they are now criminals against God. Society will push out the leper and the wretch, with soul gangrened and ichorous and vermin-covered and rotting apart with his beastiality will be left to die in the ditch and be denied decent burial, and men will come with spades and cover up the carcass where it falls, that it poison not the air, and the only text in all the Bible appropriate for the funeral sermon will be Jeremiah xxii., 19: "He shall be buried with the burial of an ass."

A thousand voices come up to me this morning saying: "Do you really think infidelity will succeed? Has Christianity received its death blow? and will the Bible become obsolete?" Yes, when the smoke of the city chimney arrests and destroys the noonday sun. Josephus says about the time of the destruction of Jerusalem the sun was turned into darkness; but only the clouds rolled between the sun and the earth. The sun went right on. It is the same sun, the same luminary as when at the beginning it shot out like an electric spark from God's finger, and to-day it is warming the nations, and today it is gilding the sea, and to-day it is filling the earth with light. The same old sun, not at all worn out, though its light steps 190,000,000 miles a second, though its pulsations are 450,000,000,000,000 undulations in a second—the same sun with beautiful white light made up of the violet, and the indigo, and the blue, and the green, and the red, and the yellow, and the orange—the seven beautiful colors now just as when the solar spectrum first divided them.

At the beginning God said: "Let there be light," and light was, and light is, and light shall be. So Christianity is rolling on, and it is going to warm all nations, and all nations are to bask in its light. Men may shut the window blinds so they can not see it, or they may smoke the pipe of speculation until they are shadowed under their own vaporing, but the Lord God is a sun! This white light of the gospel, made up of all the beautiful colors of earth and heaven—violet plucked from amid the spring grass and the indigo of the southern jungles, and the blue of the skies, and the green of the foliage, and the yellow of the autumnal woods, and the orange of the southern groves, and the red of the sunsets. All the beauties of earth and heaven brought out by this spiritual spectrum. Great Britain is going to take all Europe for God. The United States is going to take all America for God. Both of them together will take all Asia for God. All three of them will take Africa for God. "Who art thou, oh great mountain? before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain." The mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. Hallelujah, amen!

TWO GEORGES.

George D. Prentice and George Francis Train.

One afternoon about twenty-two or three years ago, a *debonaire* young gentlemen walked into the editorial rooms of the old Louisville *Journal* and asked to see Mr. Prentice. He was clad in a handsome blue broadcloth coat of the swallow-tail style, with smooth and glittering brass buttons. His trousers were of black doeskin, his shoes shiny, patent leather, his vest of some heavy buff material over which his coat was buttoned so that it doubled in front, and showed an inch or two below the front of the coat; and in his hand he carried a rich-looking soft hat. His hair was black, wavy and plentiful, and his upper lip was covered with a luxuriant and well-kept moustache. Altogether there was an air of elegant negligence about him. The man was over the medium height and build, and presented a card which bore the words "George Francis Train. *Civis Americanus Sum.*"

Being then Mr. Prentice's amanuensis and private secretary, I presented Mr. Train to the immortal George D., wit, poet and editor. Train seemed to be a little staggered. I presume he expected to see a large, imposing and severe man and he beheld "a lean and slippered pantaloon." Mr. Prentice was peculiarly a slouchy man then, in his dress, and altogether careless of his personal appearance. Indeed, I believe he never had been "dressy." His hair, which had once been jet black, fell on his shoulders and even about his cheeks, well mixed with gray, and his whitening beard, which was also very long and which covered nearly all of his face, except the nose, eyes and forehead, was tied as close up as possible with a cotton twine and his ears were stuffed with cotton. Tobacco juice stained his vest and he had a habit of using his fingers for a paste-brush and of wiping them on his pantaloons. He had taken off his long, black frock-coat and replaced it with a brown, somewhat ragged and altogether disreputable-looking old yarn pea-jacket, or what was commonly called, in Kentucky, a "warmus." On the table near him stood his hat. This was a slouch with a tall crown and it answered the place of pockets in his clothes, which sort of receptacles he never used. He carried in his hat everything that other men carry in their pockets, and more too. Being unable to write more than a word or two at a time with his own hand, he would, with both of his trembling, writers-palsy-stricken hands make out to scratch memoranda of such things as he desired to consider, upon the margins of newspapers, and these little bits he would throw into his hat for future reference. He usually had the old felt about half full of them. He also carried his pocket-knife, pencils, scissors, keys, etc., in the hat, and I have often seen him, absent-mindedly, drop a well-masticated quid of tobacco into it instead of throwing the "old soldier" away.

This was the famous editor, the author of "The Life of Henry Clay;" the champion and bosom friend of "Prince Harry of the West," during the latter's glorious and brilliant career as a statesman; the writer of "The Closing Year," and other grand poems; the man whose keen wit, caustic sarcasm, eloquence, and terse epigrammatic force drove giants before him with his pen. Yet his quiver was filled with arrows of all sizes, from the quill of the eagle to that of the humming-bird, and he could indite a fierce phillipic, in prose, or tune his sentence to a sweet and tender song of sympathy or love, in poetry.

Train exhibited his astonishment for an instant, unobserved by Mr. Prentice, however, and at once the two fell into earnest conversation. Train was in Louisville with Anna Dickinson, Susan B. Anthony and a number of other leading woman's right women, and was assisting in their suffrage crusade. After a pleasant stay of a half-hour or so, Twain withdrew and Prentice proceeded to dictate a pen-picture of his late visitor.

For many years Mr. Prentice had been forced to write by an amanuensis, being as before intimated, a sufferer from "scrivener's cramp," or writer's palsy, known in surgery as *chorea scriptorum.* He would walk the floor in a slip-shod way, with his hands clasped behind him, and in a somewhat piping voice, with a nasal twang—being also afflicted with catarrh—he would dictate to his amanuensis, punctuating the matter as he went. He always began his articles with what is known in typography as a "fist"—a little cut of a hand with the index finger pointing, and thus his pen-picture of George Francis Train was like this:

"(Fist) ☞ A locomotive that has run off the track (comma) turned upside down (comma) with the cow-catcher buried in a stump and the wheels making a thousand revolutions a minute (full stop) A kite in the air that has lost its tail (dash) a human novel without a hero (dash) a man who climbs a tree for a bird's nest (comma) out on a limb (comma) and in order to get it saw the limb off between himself and the tree (full stop) A ship without a rudder (dash) a clock without hands (dash) an arrow shot into the air (dash) a sermon that is all text (dash) a pantomime of words (dash) the apotheosis of talk (comma) the incarnation of gab (full stop) Handsome (comma) vivacious (comma) muscular (comma) as neat as a cat (comma) a judge of the effect of clothes (comma) frugal in food and regular only in habits (full stop) A noonday mystery (dash) a solved conundrum (dash) a cypher hunting for a figure to pass for something (semi-colon) with the brains of twenty men in his head (comma) all pulling in different directions (semi-colon) not bad as to heart (comma) but a man who has shaken hands with reverence (full stop) This is George Francis Train (full stop)"

Thus did Mr. Prentice draw a picture of the restless agitator which photographs him inside and out, even to-day.—*Will Visscher in Arkansaw Traveler.*

GENIUS AT WORK.

The Eccentric of Some of the Famous Men of the World.

Voltaire had in his room sometimes five desks, at which he pursued different tasks.

The great romancer, Balsac, after a frugal dinner at 6 or 7 o'clock, was called at midnight, when he took a cup of black coffee, or green, rather, and extremely strong, and worked till noon.

Turgot never worked but when he had dined heartily.

Pitt never ate but at his own table, which was frugal; only when he had some important affair to discuss he took a little port wine with a spoonful of Peruvian bark.

Addison speaks of an advocate who would never plead a case without having his hand to the end of a thread drawn tightly round one of his thumbs all the time his speech last. The wags said it was the thread of his discourse.

Dr. Shapman relates that a celebrated advocate of London always applied a blister to his arm whenever he had an important case to plead.

Girodet never loved to work during the day. At night, when inspiration came to him, he arose, lighted candles, and, half muffled up, painted.

Michæl Angelo did nearly the same, but with a single candle.

The historian, Mezeray, would work only with a candle, even at midday and midsummer. He never failed to wait on his visitors, even to the street, with a candle in his hand.

Gretty, to animate himself when composing breakfasted and took coffee, and then applied himself day and night to his piano.

Bossuet worked in a cold room, with his head warmly enveloped.

It is said that Schiller, before composing, put his feet in cold water.

Guido Reno painted with much pomp. He dressed himself magnificently, and had his pupils attend him in silence ranged about him.

Sarti, the musician, composed only in darkness.

Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Rubens, passed from the chisel to the pen or the brush. The change rested them from the preceeding work; and thus; during long life, they accomplished marvelous works.

Some persons can think only standing, or in walking, the room with swift strides. Some, like Montesquieu, compose in a post-chaise. One has need of complete isolation, profound calm; another of the open air and the noise of the crowd.

Buffon wrote in lace ruffles; Alexanander Dumas in his shirt-sleeves.

Milton composed his "Paradise Lost" in a large arm-chair and his head thrown back.

When Fox had eaten heartily he would ratire to his study, envelope his head in a napkin soaked in vinegar and water, and work sometimes ten hours in succession.

Jeremy Bentham jotted his ides on little squares of paper, which he piled upon each other, and this little pile of papers stitched together were the first form of his munuscripts.

Napoleon had his particular mode of meditation and work. When he was not in council he staid in his study, talked to himself and sung, or like a child, cut the arms of his chair; then suddenly rousing up, would give the plan of a monument to be erected, or of one of the great military movements which astonished the world.

HE HAD BEEN THERE.

A Chicago Drummer Paralyzed by a St. Louis Fish Merchant.

A Chicago drummer balanced his chin on the edge of the seat in front of him and tickled a sandy-haired passenger's ear with the remark:

"You've been in Chicago, of course?"

"Where?"

"Chicago."

An uncertain look came into the sandy-haired man's eyes.

"Let me see," he mused retrospectively; "'pears to me I've traveled a good deal. I know I've heard the name before. What line of road is it on?"

"Line of road! Why, its the biggest railroad center on earth?"

"Not bigger'n Crestline, Ohio, is it?" asked the passenger with an amused expression. "I've seen four trains at onct at Crestline, waitin' to start off. Is Chicago a place where the trains stop for dinner?"

"Naw," said the disgusted drummer; "Chicago is a place where the passengers stop for dinner."

Of course, that's what I meant," explained the red-headed man gently. "Fact is," he went on with confidential frankness, "I've traveled so much and been in so many different places in my life that I don't pretend to remember more than a quarter of 'em. What's the name of the hotel in Chicago?"

"There ain't any," said the drummer gloomily.

Then he walked forward to the filter, filled his mouth full of water, gargled his throat, wooshed the liquid on the floor and hung his leg over the corner of the coal box.

"Who is that evil-eyed, pink-haired, lumpy-legged, prairie-eared microbe at the other side of the car?" he asked of the conductor, who was passing through the train,

"Do you mean that gentleman looking out of the window?"

"Ya'as."

"He's a fish merchant from St. Louis."

He (ardently)—I'd give a million pounds to win your love, Adelaide."—"Cash?"—*Rare-Bits.*

In the Argentine Republic.

The same craving to obtain and live upon the new land, to "grow up with the country," which has filled the United States with the surplus population of the old world, has turned many thousands of Europeans to the Argentine Republic, in South America, where the conditions of life and climate approach more nearly than in any other South American country to those of Europe. But it is not alone the new land that attracts; it is the new world. France possesses, in Algeria and Tunis, a vast unoccupied domain, a share of which it offers on most favorable terms to colonists from France, but where it finds very hard work in getting them to settle.

In the meantime, French emigrants continue to pour in large numbers into the Argentine Republic, where they find almost all the advantages of life in northern Africa, and where they cut themselves off from the rule of their sincerely loved fatherland.

It was surely the fascination of a "new world" which drew, in twenty years, from 1866 to 1886, 150,000 French people to La Plata. During that period the Italians had come in very much greater numbers than the French, making the Argentine Republic, indeed, almost a new Italy.

As the entire population of the country is rather less than four millions, the 35,000 Italians now in the country make more impression than do any of the immigrant races in the United States.

There are, besides, in this republic many English, Russians, Austrians, Germans, Dutch, Portuguese, and even quite a number of Greeks and some Turks. As the native population was already made up of a mixture of Spanish, Indians, negroes, and the descendants of the Canary islanders, it is evident that the Argentine population, with its ceaseless inpouring of Europeans, is sure to be one of the most mixed in the world.

Compared with the United States there is not much to attract emigration to the Argentine Republic. The greater part of the country is like our arid central plain. Its western states are separated from each other by actual deserts. The land is subject to terrible droughts and destructive storms.

The destruction of animal life by the Argentine droughts is one of the most painful features of a residence in the republic to a European or an American. M. Daireaux, a Frenchman, gives a pathetic account of the appearance of a herd of cattle yielding to death for want of water.

"Over the burning sod of the pampas, parched by the drought, the cattle slowly drag themselves. Presently one of them falls to the ground, to rise no more. His regular companions, those of the little section of the herd that always go together, group themselves about him, watching silently his long death agony. When he is dead at last, still others flock around and fill the air with their hoarse bellowings.—It is necessary to drive the cattle away from these strange funerals, or else they would remain there, forgetting their pasturage."—*Youth's Companion.*

Dumley—Do you know anything about Grimesby, Brown? He asked me to lend him a hundred dollars this morning, Brown (laughing uproariously—Ha, ha, ha! Asked *you* to lend him a hundred dollars! Well, well! If I had Grimesby's vein of humor I wouldn't be in the fish business. He is a funny dog.—*New York Sun.*

The Russian courts are severe in dealing out punishment for railway accidents. The court at Odessa has sentenced the local directors and the engineer of the Steam Tramway Company there to three months' imprisonment and to pay a compensation of 60,000 rubles for an accident which occurred on the line.

Schomann (cordially)—I'm the advance agent for the great and only show on earth. We strike your town next week. Here's a couple of passes; take it in. Hotel clerk (coldly)—any baggage? Schomann (dubiously)—No. Hotel clerk (briefly)—Two dollars, please.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Gayety Among the French.

The Irish are the gayest and most underfed people in the world save the Spaniards, who are happy on a crust of bread, an onion and a cup of water. Goldsmith remarked that the gayety of the Frenchman was in an inverse ratio to the weight of his purse. This is true in our time as in his. Nothing is more dull, more formal, more insipid, more inane than a social evening gathering of the French who usually dine on trente-six plats. They have no life in themselves, and have to get bouffe opera singers to stir them up. And even in laughing at these they are dull. On the other hand, there is always fun and go, among the poor, hardworked French. It is this class which furnishes priestesses to the laughter-loving goddess, who sweep here the wealth of the world to her altar. Mlle. Schneider, Jeanne Granier, Leonide Leblanc, Theresa Judic, and Milly Meyer all rose from poverty to opulence.—*London Truth.*

A Daughter Well Married.

A German banker, traveling by rail in a first-class carriage toward Vienna, had as a fellow-traveler at one of the intermediate stations an old gentleman, who entered into conversation, and proved very pleasant. The banker got out before his companion, and before he did so asked the latter how far he was going. The gentleman replied to Vienna. "I have a daughter very well married there," said the banker. "I should like to give you a note of introduction to her." "I also have a daughter very well married there," said the other. "Would it be too great a liberty to ask the name?" said the banker. "My daughter," the gentleman answered, "is married to the Emperor of Australia!" It was the old King of Bavaria.—*Court Journal.*

It requires a clever surgeon to dress wounded vanity.—*Life.*

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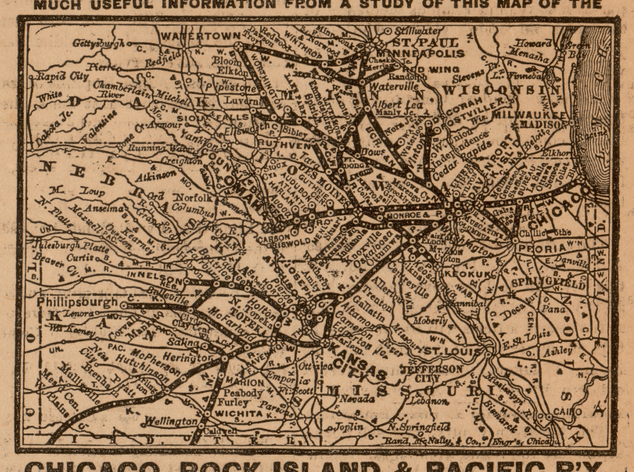
A MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY WILL OBTAIN MUCH USEFUL INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE



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LEWISTON.

The Garden Spot of the Great Northwest—Its Resources, Etc.

Lewiston, Idaho, May, 16,—When Lewis and Clarke made their celebrated trip across the continent at the commencement of the present century, they travelled for a considerable distance on the Snake River, a tributary of the Columbia. Among the places where they camped on this expedition they mention a point at the junction of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers,—this is the point where the Lewiston of to-day is built. The site is well chosen, for both streams are navigable and the surrounding country is one of

the most fertile section of the Pacific Northwest. The climate too leaves nothing to be desired. It was early in April when we arrived here and yet as we drove up the main street the tall poplars on either side of the roadway were bright and gay and the gardens in front of the houses, were redundant in their delightful spring floral dress. There were beds of flowers in full bloom, the fruit trees were covered with blossoms whose fragrance filled the air and the grass looked as green and fresh as though there was no such thing as winter. In front of the gardens flowed a stream of cool clear water and in each yard there was a large wooden wheel upon the paddles of which were fixed tin cans. The current of the little river turned the wheels and elevated the cans filled with water which was discharged into a trough and conveyed by pipes to the house and garden, thus Lewiston has a unique but effective and cheap water system. At the outskirts of the town are a number of orchards with hundreds of peach, pear, apple and plum trees, and berry bushes till you can't rest. The fruit raised here is both abundant and of superior quality. There are pears for instance that weigh 16 to 18 ounces, and that measure as much as 22 inches in circumfrence, this variety originating here, and known as the Idaho pear. The business section of Lewiston includes a variety of stores, some with large stocks, two excellent hotels, a court house, and two newspaper offices, those of *The Teller* and *Nez Perce News*. Nez perce—Indian for Pierced Nose—is the name of the county of which Lewiston is the county seat. It includes an abundance of good land still on the market, virgin soil. The country is a series of beautiful plateaux, each containing thousands of fertile acres only waiting the plow to yield profitable crops. On the hill sides and tops it is as fertile as in the bottoms. Root crops are produced in quantities almost too marvelous to believe. The yield of wheat runs from forty to fifty bushels per acre, oats often 100 bushels and barley, 60 to 75 bushels. Surprising statements, but true never-theless. The wheat is of a superior quality and weighs from 65 to 69 pounds to the bushel. One farmer reported 34,000 bushels of wheat on 760 acres of land, north of here, another had 100 acres that had done even better than this, and although only a comparatively small section is as yet under the plow yet the wheat in the country tributary to Lewiston reaches well up into the millions of bushels annually. The land which is too rocky or steep for cultivation makes excellent pasture for horses, cattle and sheep and thousands of these animals can be seen on the Mountain sides and in the canyons. They have worn paths in every direction and are allowed to remain out all the year except for a few weeks in the winter when the cattle and sheep are fed. The horses take care of themselves the whole year round. When ready for the market they are shipped to the Pacific Coast cities or east, and the business is found very profitable. The percentage of loss in cattle in Idaho and Washington Territories has never exceded one per cent. The view on the hights around Lewiston is simply superb. The eye can range at will for miles in any direction. Rising like clouds on the horizon are the Coeur d' Alene, Craig, Bitter Root and other mountains rich in the precious and useful minerals, a wonderful mining region that has only begun to be developed. The mountains and rivers too are filled with game and fish. We met a party of miners that were going to open up a mine a short distance from Lewiston, ore from which had assayed as high as $80 in silver and copper to the ton, and all along the banks of the Snake River the fine white sand when washed surrenders its treasure of golden dust, a few placers still being worked. To Lewiston, as a natural business centre, comes all the trade of this great mining and agricultural region, larger than some of the American States and many of the countries of Europe, an empire in its self in which there is enough for every man who seeks a home for himself and those dear to him. Two and possibly three railroads will in time be running their trains into the city. The North Pacific is within 10 miles with its Spokane and Palouse branch to the north, and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company is a little further to the west these railways systems with the steamers on Snake River will afford transportation facilities not possessed by any other Idaho town. Not far from Lewiston is the famous region known as Camas Prairie, nearly every acre of which is fine farming land. Already a large number of settlers have taken up land there and more are arriving every day. The society of Lewiston and the surrounding country is all that can be desired. The tough days exist now only in reminiscences. Living expenses are really not any greater than in the East. Flour by the sack is worth two cents a pound, and meal is cheap. Wood is the principal fuel, and there is no end to building material. The people of the territory are mostly from the Mississippi Valley and Pacific Coast, while not a few of them have lived in Lewiston and done business there for a quarter of a century and more. The leading religious denominations have churches in the city, the Methodists have a college and the Catholics an academy. There is, besides these educational establishments a fine three-story public school, attended by several hundred scholars and taught by a corps of excellent teacher. It will be seen from this brief outline that Lewiston is not an ephemeral town, which has sprung up in a day and is likely to pass away as quickly. On the contrary, it is comparatively an old city that has grown conservatively, and today is more promising than it was when the pioneer settler arrived. The people who are here now are here to stay. They like the healthy, pleasant climate; they appreciate the natural advantages; they have an orderly community, and they want others to come and share the good things of this little known but really delightful region.

MOSES FOLSOM.

A memorial to Mrs. Dinah Mulock Craik is to be erected in Tewkesbury Abbey.

Very Sensible "Japs."

In Japan the old-school physicians are permitted to wear only wooden swords. This is a gently sarcastic way of expressing the opinion that they kill enough people without using weapons. But the druggist who introduced Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery into the Empire, carries a fine steel blade. It was found that all who tried this wonderful remedy for coughs, colds, consumptive tendencies, blood, skin, and liver troubles, were, without exception, greatly benefitted. The Mikado himself is said to have "toned up" his system by its use, and the importer was therefore permitted the exceptional honor of wearing the sword of the nobility.

Buffalo Bill, now on the ocean, opens for New Yorkers at Staten Island May 30. Seating cacacity for 25,000 people is to be provided.

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SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficaceous in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietor, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 cents.

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FACT AND FANCY.

The Nova Scotia gold mines yielded about $500,000 last year.

Wood-carving is to be taught in the Minnesota State University.

The receipts of foreign potatoes in New York since Nov. 1 have been 2,000,000 bushels.

Four steamship that arrived at New York last Saturday landed a total of 2,648 immigrants.

It is said that eighty-five per cent. of the shipments of South American sugars are imported to this country.

The consumption of coal at Pittsburg, Pa., has diminished 4,500,000 tons a year since the introduction of natural gas.

The United States took about forty per cent. of the last year's fish product of Canada, making a total of $2,717,000 in value.

In this country nearly $3 worth of milk, cream, butter and cheese together are sold and consumed to every dollar's worth of beef.

A Florida perfumery company has nineteen acres of tuberoses in Fairfield and San Mateo, and expects to plant nearly 200 acres more.

Advice from Contoocook, N. H., says there is a sickness prevailing among the cows in that district that threatens to become epizootic.

Dried shark fins are sold in every Chinese provision store in New York, and are esteemed such a delicacy that they bring nearly $4 per pound.

An immigration movement has sprung up among the fisherman on the coast of Scotland, owing to the severe depression in the fish industry.

According to the last census, the forest fires in the United States during the year 1880 burned over 10,724,089 acres of land, valued at $25,462,250.

The deepest drilled well in the United States is near Pittsburg, Pa. A depth of 4618 feet was reached, when the tools were lost and the work ceased.

Experiments with wheat at the New York station give strong evidence that compacting the soil aids the plant to resist Winter killing and favors increased yield.

The ostrich feather trade of South Africa is so depressed that feathers which formerly sold for $125 now bring only $7.50, and the value of the birds has declined accordingly.

Nearly a quarter of a million acres of yellow pine lands in lower Alabama and northern Florida have been bought by capitalists from the Northwest within the last few weeks.

The crop of cabbages on the eastern shore of Virginia this season was the heaviest ever known. During three weeks from 500 to 1,000 barrels per day were shipped from one large truck farm alone.

Advice from Berlin says 50,000 people have been rendered homeless by the floods in Germany, hundreds of villages have been submerged, and forty towns and hamlets have completely disappeared.

The consumption of sugar in the United States in 1887 was 1,392,909 tons, and the export was 50,889, together 1,443,798 tons, of which 1,356,050 tons passed through the refineries of the United States.

Eighty-five towns in Massachusetts are free from debt, according to the recent report of the tax commissioners. During the year 159 towns have diminished their debts and eighty towns have increased it.

A Winnepeg journal states that large quantities of potatoes are being shipped from that city to points in the United States. In Chicago Manitoba varieties are quoted several cents per bushel higher than the home product.

According to the latest reports Germany can put upon the field in case of an emergency 2,960,000 soldiers who have been thoroughly drilled, and 3,480,000 more who have some knowledge of the art of bearing arms, making a total of 6,440,000 men.

The Russian Agricultural Department announces that the time has arrived when Russia can come forward with considerable chance of success, to compete with America and other countries in supplying the western European markets with live stock.

The total figures for all United States ports of entry show that for the eight months ending March 1, 50,220 immigrants arrived from England and Wales, 28,701 from Ireland, 11,668 from Scotland, 56,775 from Germany, 11,425 from Austria and 3,855 from France.

In a recent agricultural report the commissioner says the damage inflicted upon the California mountain for sheep is immense, and that they threaten the complete extermination of these noble forests, and with them the entire agricultural resources of the State.

The annual loss caused by insects in the United States is estimated at about $150,000,000, that on cotton alone being $15,000,000. The insects increase with the advance of civilization, on account, no doubt, of the greater abundance of the food furnished them.

The best sponge of commerce is found in the Mediterranean, and is known as Turkey or Smyna sponge. This sponge is obtained by divers. Bahama of West India sponge is coarser and is secured at a much less price. Much sponge which is used in this country is gathered off the coast of Florida.

In Nebraska, where glandered horses are exterminated by order of authorities, the state pays the owner for the value of the animal. It is said quite a profitable business (?) is carried on by parties who take over the State line lots of diseased horses from Dakota, Iowa and other localities for the purpose of the bounty.

On the first day of May next, the Mexican government will assume charge of all mines in that country, and hereafter coin all the money put into circulation. Heretofore the mints have been in the hands of private individuals or corporations to which the Government guaranteed the entire bullion product of the country.

The Chinese treaty which was recently signed at Washington, prohibits entrance of Chinese laborers to this country during a period of twenty years. It allows Chinese having families on this side of the water and having property amounting to $1,000 or more, to go to China and return to this country on proving the fact.

Some experimenters in Holland have been comparing the feed values of ensilage and hay made from grass in the same field. Analysis showed that there was more nutriment in the ensilage than in the hay made from the same weight of grass. Cattle feed on the hay with other food increased in live weight more than these fed with ensilage, but those fed with ensilage gave more and better milk.

The stocks of meats in the West are larger than a year ago, showing that the domestic consumption the past Winter has been materially lessened. In meats, the decrease in manufacture was 52,000,000 pounds greater than the falling off in exports. The exports of hog products for four months ending March 1, compared with the previous year, decreased 53,000,000 pounds of meats and 29,000,000 pounds of lard, the decrease in lard export being about the same as the falling off in manufacture.

The western Ontario egg dealers recently held a meeting at Stratford. The main object of the conference was to mutually agree upon a policy to be followed in regard to future prices. Heretofore there has been no standard price, and the figure paid for eggs varied in each section, according to the competition and the extent of the buyers. Last season at one time the farmers of western Ontario received more for their goods than the market price at Toronto. As a result of this meeting, such competition will be done away with, and the price will vary only in accordance with the New York market.

A Story of Roscoe Conkling.

"Years ago I was employed by the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad at the junction a few miles out of Baltimore," said a telegraph operator to the Philadelphia *Press*. "One afternoon an unusually handsome and athletic man entered the little station. 'Does the limited express for Washington stop here?' he inquired. 'No, sir,' I replied. 'Can you stop it?' 'Not without orders from the main office.' 'I will explain my situation to you,' said the stranger, 'in the hope that you will do all in your power to aid me. I came from Washington to intercept at Baltimore a gentleman who is on his way from New York to the capital. It is of the greatest importance I should see him before he reaches Washington. A railway conductor directed me to the Union station, where he said the limited would stop, but I lost my way and wandered here after a long tramp.'

"Telling him I would see what I could do for him, I telegraphed to Philadelphia for permission to stop the express. 'You might use my name if you think it would be of any use,' said the gentleman. 'And your name is?' 'Conkling—Roscoe Conkling,' replied the gentleman. I flashed over the wire 'Senator Conkling wants me to stop the limited express for him to get on board.' The answer came back, 'How do you know it is Conkling?' Turning to him I said, 'Philadelphia wants identification.' 'Will this do?' he asked, displaying a handsome gold watch with the initials 'R. C.' engraved on the case. At the same time, either by design or chance, he removed his hat. Grasping the key, I ticked these words to Philadephia: 'Letters R. C. on gentleman's watch, but I know he's Conkling by his flaunting red beard and the Hyperion curl of Nast's cartoons.' Straightway the sounder rapped: 'Stop train by order of H. F. Kenney, general superintendent.'

"Conkling was profuse in his thanks. As the express shot around the curve, with him safely on board, he made a courteous gesture of farewell to me."

The Princess of Wales' most valuable silver-wedding present was a magnificent necklace of rubies and diamonds from the Emperor and Empress of Russia.

Seventeen Years in the Cradle.

A striking instance of microcephaly, or deficient brain development, is reported from Stockeran, in the environs of Vienna. A girl, Maria Schumann by name, lives there in the cradle, from which she has never moved since her birth on Feb. 15, 1871. She is of sound constitution, but has never outgrown the physical or mental stature of a suckling. She can utter only articulate sounds. She has all her teeth but can not masticate, and eats only liquid, or at most pulpy food. She often sleeps two days and two nights at a time, and having never risen has never been dressed. The London *Lancet* thinks the proposal sometimes broached to put such monstrosities painlessly out of existence may be the subject of academic discussion, but is manifestly open to objections far too grave to be practically entertained.

Antipyrin.

A new drug—obtained by the action of acetic ether on anilin and called "antipyrin"—seems to be one of the most valuable recent additions to the medical armament. While a great good as a reducer of temperature in fevers, it is even more valuable as a soother of the nervous system, and a pronounced releiver of pain. It relieves neuralgia, and is the ideal remedy for migraine. The periodical nervous headaches, or so-called, "sick-headaches," can be prevented or cut short by its use. It has a great advantage over opium and morphine in that it does not check the secretions. As a remedy for the quieting of paroxysmal coughing in pneumonia, bronchitis, and hooping-cough it is unrivaled.

Medical Humor.

A physician moralizing over his "slow-pay" patients, finds a similarity between the professions of medicine and the law in the fact that members of each are visited for the same purpose—to enable a man to recover; "and the likeness continues in that it is often difficult to recover from the recovered man."—A farmer, boasting to his doctor that he had made $100 off an acre of watermelons, Pilgarlic responded that he had made $200 off the same acre.—It may have been Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, the companion of Mark Twain in the "Innocents Abroad," who furnished this epitaph for a dentist's tomb:

"View this gravestone with all gravity;
Jones is filling his last cavity."

The "Cigarette Eye."

A New York oculist says that the greatest enemy to the eyes of young men is the cigarette. Recently a disease has appeared among smokers which is dangerous, and after careful investigation the best authorities, who for a long time were at loss to understand the peculiar malady have traced it to the small paper-covered tobacco sticks. It is now known as the "cigarette eye," and can be cured only by long treatment. Its symptoms are dimness and film-like gathering over the eye, which appears and disappears at intervals.

Two Necessary Articles.

Miss Homersham, who is lecturing in England on nursing, recommends that the sick-room should contain only two chairs. "One, a very comfortable one for the nurse and a very uncomfortable one for visitors who stay too long."—*Hartford Times.*

Mrs. Lillian M. Pavy, of London England, is a commercial traveler now visiting the Western States in the interest of an English house. She travels alone and finds that in this country a woman does not need an escort to protect her from annoyance.

The ice bridge at Niagara broke up on Friday last, after standing solid for four months.

Many People Refuse to take Cod Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste. This difficulty has been overcome in **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It being as palatable as milk, and the most valuable remedy known for the treatment of Consumption, Scrofula and Bronchitis, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Colds, has caused physicians in all parts of the world to use it. Physicians report our little patients take it with pleasure. Try Scott's Emulsion and be convinced.

Mr. George Bancroft is expected to return to Newport this month.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Celebrated Eye Water.

Undertakers in Sioux Falls, Dak.

Sioux Falls, in common with almost all cities, possess her odd geniuses; some of them will bear describing. We have two undertakers here, but as the town is very healthy they find slim pickings, and in order to eke out a living one keeps books; the other runs a carpenter shop. The latter is a member of the G. A. R. post.

Not long ago a veteran died and the post had to bury him. For some reason the job went to the other fellow. There was war in the camp when the contract was given, and the Grand Army undertaker threatened to resign his membership. He told me confidentially, that he thought when the post had any business in his line his shop should be patronized so as to give him a chance to get his dues back.

He had a funeral the other day; I did not know it, and went over to get him to do a job of carpentering. The shop was locked; on the door was this suggestive sign:

"GONE TO THE GRAVE,
Back at 6."

He advertised in the city papers. When I was publishing the Dakota *Bell* he came into the office one day and said he guessed he would advertise in a live paper.

I remarked that we did not run any dead ads. as a rule, but for friendship's sake, would take his. He smiled in his quiet, melancholy way, and asked me to write the copy. I did so, and inserted the following:

"JOHN M. COFFIN,
City Undertaker.
Guarantees Satisfaction to All Who Engage His Services. Comfortable Hearse Always in Readiness.

BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN—
YOUR PATRONAGE
SOLICITED."

I ran this in two issues of the *Bell*, when Mr. Coffin came in the office and said he thought it was hardly the thing to advertise his business in a humorous paper; smacked too much of levity. He left me another of his painful smiles, and the *Bell* tolled no more for him.—*Dakota Bell.*

Samuel J. Randall was a private in a company of cavalry.

DO Not Think for a Moment that catarrh will in time wear out. The theory is false. Men try to believe it because it would be pleasant if true, but it is not, as all know. Do not let an acute attack of cold in the head remain unsubdued. It is liable to develop into catarrh. You can rid yourself of the cold and avoid all chance of catarrh by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. If already afflicted rid yourself of this troublesome disease speedily by the same means. At all druggists.

The ex-Empress Eugenie will again be the Queen's guest at Osborne this summer.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Last year Japanese students imported 85,000 English and 110,000 American books.

A $2 WASHING MACHINE FREE!

To introduce them we will give away 1000 self-operating washing machines. No washboard or rubbing required. If you want one send your name at once to The Domestic Co., 418 and 420 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Sultan of Morocco has purchased six cannons from the Krupps for $200,000.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

General N. P. Badks has been started on the road to Congress by the Boston Club, which dined him recently.

NERVES! NERVES!!

What terrible visions this little word brings before the eyes of the nervous.
Headache, Neuralgia,
Indigestion, Sleeplessness,
Nervous Prostration,
All stare them in the face. Yet all these nervous troubles can be cured by using

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

THIS GREAT NERVE TONIC

Also contains the best remedies for diseased conditions of the Kidneys, Liver, and Blood, which always accompany nerve troubles.
It is a Nerve Tonic, an Alterative, a Laxative, and a Diuretic. That is why it
CURES WHEN OTHERS FAIL.
$1.00 a Bottle. Send for full particulars.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
BURLINGTON, VT.

HOW'S YOUR **BACK**
The Reliable
Hop Plaster.
Quickest remedy known for backache and all sudden, sharp or long-standing pains or weaknesses of every kind. Virtues of fresh hops, hemlock and pine balsam combined. It is wonderfully
Soothing, Pain-Killing and Strengthening!
No failure possible. 25c; 5 for $1. Sold everywhere or mailed for price by the proprietors.
HOP PLASTER CO., Boston, Mass.

BABY CARRIAGES
We make a specialty of manufacturing Baby Carriages to sell direct to private parties. You can therefore do better with us than with a dealer. We send carriages to all points within 500 miles of Chicago free of charge. Send for catalogue free.
CHAS. RAISER, Mfr.,
62 & 64 Clybourn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BROS. OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.
THOUSANDS say that Ely's Cream Balm cured them of CATARRH.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 235 Greenwich-st. N.Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

GOLD Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

$65 A MONTH & BOARD for 3 Bright Young Men or Ladies in each county. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

SEND TO L. LAMOS & CO., Chicago, for their Watch, Jewelry or Notion list; it is the cheapest and best place to buy goods

BICYCLES Largest American Manufacturers' Catalogue on application. GORMULLY & JEFFERY Mfg. Co., 220 North Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

Stamping and Embroidery.

"Yes, Lizzie, I like to do fancy work, but I haven't felt like trying that pattern—or anything else—for a week. These awful 'dragging-down' pains are just killing me"! "I know how you feel, and I can tell you where to look for relief. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a certain cure for all those peculiar weaknesses and distressing ailments. Why! it even cured me of prolapsus, and many of my lady friends have been cured of various grave maladies peculiar to our sex by this wonderful medicine." It is the only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Read guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

Governor Hill must dispose of 400 bills before June 11.

That Tired Feeling

Is experienced by nearly every one at this season. You feel all tired out, ambition seems to be all gone, and you have little or no appetite. This condition may be due to change of season, climate or life, to overwork, or nervous ailments. Whatever the cause, Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes it quickly, creates an appetite, rouses the liver, and gives renewed strength and vigor to the body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I never took any medicine that did me so much good in so short a time as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was very much run down, had no strength, no energy, and felt very tired all the time. I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had used one bottle felt like a different person. That extreme tired feeling has gone, my appetite returned, and it toned me up generally." CLARA W. PHELPS, Shirley, Mass.

Makes the Weak Strong

"I must say Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I ever used. Last spring I had no appetite, and the least work I did fatigued me ever so much. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon I felt as if I could do as much in a day as I had formerly done in a week. My appetite is voracious." MRS. M. V. BAYARD, Atlantic City, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Only $1.00 for this "Little Beauty."

Weighs from ¼ oz to 4 lbs.

This Steel Bearing Brass-Beam Little Scale with Brass Scoop is nicely Japanned and is just the thing for House, Store or Shop. We will send one *only*, by Express, to any person sending us **$1.00** (not ¼ its value). Catalogue of 1,000 articles sent free. Address **CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.**

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT KIDNEY, LIVER & BLADDER CURE $1.00 THE GREAT SPECIFIC.

Read SYMPTOMS and CONDITIONS THIS SPECIFIC WILL RELIEVE AND CURE
If You are threatened with, or already have, Bright's disease, or Urinary trouble,
If You have sediment in urine like brick dust frequent calls or Retention, with distress or pressure in the parts,
If You have Lame Back, Rheumatism, Stinging, Aching Pains in side or hips,
If You have Diabetes or Dropsy, or scanty, or high colored urine,
If You have Malaria, Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Gall Stone, Fever and Ague, or Gout,
If You have Irritation, Spasmodic Stricture, or Catarrh of the Bladder,
If You have BLOOD humors, Pimples, Ulcers, Seminal Weakness, or Syphilis,
If You have Stone in Kidney, or Gravel in Bladder, Stoppage of urine or Dribbling
If You have poor Appetite, Bad Taste, Foul-breath, or INTERNAL Slime fever,
Builds up quickly a run-down constitution. Don't neglect early symptoms.
EVERY DOSE GOES RIGHT TO THE SPOT!
Prepared at Dispensary—Recommended by renowned physicians—"Invalids' Guide to Health" free. Advice free
All Genuine have Dr. Kilmer's likeness on outside and inside wrappers.
Sold by all DRUGGISTS, and DR. KILMER & CO., Binghamton, N. Y.
$1.00---Six Bottles $5.00

ST. JACOBS OIL
FOR SWINE.
CURES
Hog Cholera and all Diseases of Hogs.
GENERAL DIRECTIONS.—Use freely in the hog swill. If they will not eat drench with milk into which a small quantity of the Oil is put.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

WARREN'S FEATHERBONE CORSETS. Boned with Featherbone. Absolutely unbreakable. Soft, pliable and elastic. Story of Featherbone free. Address "FEATHERBONE," 3 Oaks, Michigan.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success:
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. *Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc.* INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*

MACALISTER'S COUGH MIXTURE
A pleasant, effective and SAFE remedy for
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis
and Pulmonary Affections of Adults generally and whooping cough and croup in children. Ask your druggist for it or send 50 cents in stamps to JOHN P. LEE, Apothecary, corner Halsted and Harrison Streets, Chicago, Ills.

Sacramento averaged the last 10 years 240 *clear, sunshiny* days in the year, 75 *fair* days, and 50 cloudy days. That is the reason the *Sacramento Valley* and *foothills* lead the rest of the State in all fruits and grapes, and why oranges ripen a month earlier than in Southern Cal. We have an abundance of *good water*, fuel to be had for the cutting, and land to be had at its actual value. No boom prices. The whole State of California, in the year 1887, outside of oranges shipped 35,342,850 lbs. of green fruit, of which Sacramento shipped 27,476,950 lbs. For prices of land, etc., address A. LEONARD & SON, Real Est. Agents, Sacramento, Cal.
SACRAMENTO VALLEY.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

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Threshing Machine Company
PORTABLE STATIONARY AND TRACTION ENGINES
SEPARATORS
AGITATORS
HORSE POWERS TREAD POWERS AND SAW MILL MACHINERY.
RACINE WIS.

M. N. P. Co., CHICAGO. VOL. III.—No. 5.

ARM & HAMMER BRAND
To Housekeepers and Farmers.—It is important that the Soda or Saleratus you use should be White and Pure same as all similar substances used for food. To insure obtaining only the "Arm & Hammer" brand Soda or Saleratus buy it in "pound or half pound" cartoons, which bear our name and trade-mark, as inferior goods are sometimes substituted for the "Arm & Hammer" brand when bought in bulk. Parties using Baking Powder should remember that its sole rising property consists of bicarbonate of soda. One teaspoonful of the "Arm & Hammer" brand of Soda or Saleratus mixed with sour milk equals four teaspoonfuls of the best Baking Powder, saving twenty times its cost, besides being much healthier, because it does not contain any injurious substances, such as alum, terra alba etc., of which many Baking Powders are made. Dairymen and Farmers should use only the "Arm & Hammer" brand for cleaning and keeping Milk Pans Sweet and Clean.
CHURCH & CO'S SODA
SODA OR SALERATUS

DWIGHT'S COW SODA
TO MAKE A DELICIOUS BISCUIT
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
"COW BRAND" SODA OR SALERATUS
AND TAKE NO OTHER.

DON'T BUY A BUGGY
Until you call or get a catalogue from H. J. EDWARDS & SONS 292 and 294 Wabash Ave., Chicago. Fine Carriages, Carts, Harness and Turf Goods

INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

A PLEASANT
REMEDIAL HOME.
FULL STAFF OF
EXPERIENCED PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.
Many CHRONIC DISEASES Successfully Treated without a Personal Consultation.

WE obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of invalids, however distant they may reside. Write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our opinion as to its nature and curability.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

NASAL, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. The treatment of Diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs, such as Chronic Catarrh in the Head, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, both through correspondence and at our institutions, constitutes an important specialty.
We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung Diseases, which give much valuable information, viz: (1) A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, post-paid, ten cents. (2) A Treatise on Asthma, or Phthisic, giving new and successful treatment; price, post-paid, ten cents. (3) A Treatise on Chronic Catarrh in the Head; price, post-paid, two cents.

DISEASES OF DIGESTION. Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstinate Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Tape-worms, and kindred affections, are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained great success. Our Complete Treatise on Diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

KIDNEY DISEASES. BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. These diseases are readily diagnosticated, or determined, by chemical analysis of the urine, without a personal examination of patients, who can, therefore, generally be successfully treated at their homes. The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs.

CAUTION. These diseases should be treated only by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement which the disease has made (which can only be ascertained by a careful chemical and microscopical examination of the urine), for medicines which are curative in one stage or condition do *positive injury* in others.
Being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and curability of these maladies, written in a style to be easily understood, we have published a large, Illustrated Treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BLADDER DISEASES. INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine, and kindred affections, may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved extraordinary success. These are fully treated of in our Illustrated Pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. Sent by mail for 10 cts. in stamps.

STRICTURE. STRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULAS.—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary fistulæ, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treatise on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience, is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in stamps for a large, Illustrated Treatise containing many testimonials.

NERVOUS DISEASES. Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or inability to sleep, and threatened insanity, Nervous Debility, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with unusual success. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. We have a Special Department, devoted *exclusively* to the treatment of Diseases of Women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the home physicians) have the benefit of a full Council of skilled specialists. Rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute are very private. Send ten cents in stamps for our Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with wood-cuts and colored plates (160 pages).

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE. HERNIA (Breach), or RUPTURE, no matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and permanently cured by our specialists, without the knife and without dependence upon trusses. Abundant references. Send ten cents for our Illustrated Treatise.
PILES, FISTULÆ, and other diseases affecting the lower bowels, are treated with wonderful success. The worst cases of pile tumors, are permanently cured in fifteen to twenty days. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

WEAK MEN. Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the manly powers, involuntary losses, impaired memory, mental anxiety, absence of will-power, melancholy, weak back, and all affections arising from youthful indiscretions and pernicious, solitary practices, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.
We, many years ago, established a Special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our Staff, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced specialists.

WE OFFER NO APOLOGY. We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of diseases, believing that no condition of humanity is too wretched to merit the sympathy and best services of the noble profession to which we belong. Why any medical man, intent on doing good and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the worst cases of these diseases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little. We shall, therefore, continue, as heretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

CURED AT HOME. Most of these cases can be treated by us when at a distance as well as if here in person.

A Complete Treatise (136 pages) on these delicate diseases sent *sealed, in plain envelope, secure from observation*, on receipt of only ten cents, in stamps, for postage. All statements made and secrets confided to us will be held to be *sacredly confidential.*
All letters of inquiry, or of consultation, should be addressed to
WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Ypsilantian.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1888.

ST. LOUIS is following Cincinnati's example, and all the beer shops were closed last Sunday, forty arrests being made for defiance of the Sunday closing law.

"ABOLISH the war taxes," say the Democrats. Well, why don't you do it? You declared in your platform four years ago, that the internal revenue was a war tax—why don't you abolish it?

THE prohibitionists did it up slick, at their state convention, appointing Prof. Dickie a delegate to the national convention, and Mrs. Dickie an alternate. It might be said that the Dickies got there, not merely with both feet, but with four feet.

THERE is a very strange state of things existing in southern Indiana. Every two or three weeks, the dispatches report the perpetration of personal outrages by bands of masked men known as "white caps," until there would seem to be prevailing in some of those counties a reign of terror. Men are dragged from their homes at night and flogged, or subjected to some like cruelty, and sometimes killed; and no one is apprehended for the outrages, and no one seems bold enough to move for their detection. This has been going on for about a year. The pretext for the outrages in most cases is that the victim has been guilty of wife-beating, or some kindred offense. If we are to accept those statements as true, it would seem that habitual brutality in the family is characteristic of the region; and if not, that the infliction of wanton and barbarous cruelties for the purpose of stealthy revenge, is characteristic. Either way, it exhibits a social soil quite fit to have produced the lawless and treasonable order of the Golden Circle in the days of the nation's peril.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Supreme Court, by a unanimous opinion, has declared the local option law unconstitutional, because the title reads, "An Act to Regulate," while in fact it is an act to prohibit. The law thus becomes a nullity, and all action taken under it is void.

In common with friends of temperance reform all over the state, we deplore this result. We had hoped much from the operation of the law, so remarkably ratified within a year after its passage by more than half the counties in the lower peninsula. We expected its value to be so demonstrated in those counties that its acceptance by most of the others would follow, which would lead soon to the establishment of state prohibition. We believe that would have been the case. We do not at all regret the effort that has been put forth under the law, by which thirty-six counties have been carried for prohibition. Those counties now go back to the same position under the tax law as if they had not voted; but the processs has been educative, not only for themselves but for the state at large, and is worth all it cost.

Those democrats and third party prohibitionists who are rejoicing over the action of the court because they think they see partisan advantage in it, are welcome to their satisfaction, which we think will be short lived. Men calling themselves prohibitionists may vie with the brewers in their acclamations over the event, but we prefer not to share in the glee of either. We will welcome any measure or any advance in that direction, from whatever source it may come, but we set no great value upon empty sound or a mere name.

It is to be noted that the decision in no respect affects the principle of local option. The law was clumsily framed, as so many of our laws are, and all of the objections found against it by the court are technical ones. Not one of them discredits at all any principle involved in the law. The remedy is easy when the Legislature meets, if we have a right to expect any better work from twenty-shilling lawmakers.

EARLY IN THE FIELD.

Three presidential tickets were launched last week, and that the names may not be forgotton, we put them on record. They are—

LOCKWOOD AND LOVE;
STEETER AND CUNNINGHAM;
COWDRY AND WAKEFIELD.

There they are. They are not much known to fame, as yet, excepting Lockwood, the fair Belva, who is unequally yoked with Love. That ticket was nominated at Des Moines, by the national convention of the Equal Rights party—Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C., and Alfred H. Love of Philadelphia. We didn't know there was any such party, and here it is full blown, as it were, with a ticket in the field and a platform in its reticule. The most of the delegates consulted convenience and economy and staid at home and sent their ballots by mail, and they were counted by the few who attended and the result declared—310 for the winners and 40 for the scattering. The method has points to recommend it. The platform demands woman suffrage, pensions for needy soldiers and sailors, protective tariff with free sugar and lumber, repeal of the whisky and tobacco tax, and restricted immigration.

The next ticket, A. J. Streeter of Illinois and Charles E. Cunningham of Arkansas, was nominated at Cincinnati, by the Union Labor party. We know Mr. Streeter quite well, and have had the pleasure of opposing him as a democrat, as a granger, and as a greenbacker; and now he is a union laborer—that is, he has united with fellows who do the labor while he does the talking. He is well qualified for that, having a voice like a fog horn, a ceaseless flow of words, and an assurance that never fails him. He ran for Congress once, and finally broke into the Illinois Senate by aid of greenback and democrat votes.

The third ticket, Robert H. Cowdry of Illinois and W. H. Wakefield of Kansas, was nominated at Cincinnati by the United Labor party. The difference between union labor and united labor is no doubt deep and vital, for the two crowds went to Cincinnati purposely to fuse and couldn't do it. The greenbackers also went there on the same errand and also failed. They detracted somewhat from the interest of the occasion by postponing the nomination of a ticket to a future time; but in spite of this it was an uncommonly good week for national tickets.

FOREIGN VS. AMERICAN TEXT BOOKS.

It may seem impossible that a system of education should be carried to so extreme a point of development as to unfit those who have received its benefits from doing acceptable work in the preparation of text books, and yet, judging from the not uncommon fact that the services of foreign authors are enlisted to supply our public schools, such seems to be the case. A few years ago, such a thing was unknown except in the more advanced branches of Natural Science where the work of a specialist might seem desirable, but at the present time, we hear men saying that they are compelled to use foreign books on United States history, Algebra, and other themes, because we have no suitable American books on these subjects. In many of our public schools, therefore, our children are learning the great and vital facts in the life of our nation from those who never saw this continent or have the faintest conception of our spirit or motives.

It is certainly a debatable question whether this tendency to hold American text books in less esteem, arises from their inferiority or from an idea prevailing among a certain class of Americans, that distant productions are necessarily better than home made goods. The foreign craze has apparently affected, to an unusual degree, many of those whose professional duties have separated them from the stirring, pushing life of the masses and induced a sort of contempt for those of their own household, to the end that there is nothing valuable, nothing worthy, unlesss it bear the foreign imprint.

We have before us one of these books, par excellence, on United States history which is used in many of our schools, and it may be of some interest to our readers to know what it is like. Our space is limited but we will give a few historic gems which are fair samples of the stuff doled out to the innocents day by day in the schools. The book is written by J. A. Doyle with the imprint of Holt and Co. of New York. We learn from the publishers' note that "the author's judgments, whether literary, military, or political as to men and events in our history, have been allowed to stand unaltered and this, therefore, remains essentially an outside view of the United States." Who Mr. J. A. Doyle may be, does not appear except that he is a foreigner, presumably an Englishman. There is not even a foot note to indicate the scholarship or standing of the author or the numerous errors scattered all through the book. The book is announced as in Freeman's Historical Course, but it is very doubtful whether Mr. Freeman ever read it for, had he done so, he would have corrected some of the glaring absurdities found in its pages.

It contains 392 pages, of which 289 are given to the period prior to Washington's first election. The remaining 103 pages cover the 100 years of our national life. After reading these 103 pages we are glad there are no more. But here are a few of the "bright" things which have, no doubt, won it favor with so many of our teachers.

"The Americans seem (he doesn't know for sure) to have regarded the tories with even greater hatred than they did their British enemies. Even Washington, usually the most just and modest of men, was betrayed into using language brutally unfeeling, in speaking of their sufferings." He refers to Amboy and Brunswick, New Jersey, as *south* of the Hudson, and of the wealthy states *south* of the Mississippi. Speaking of our alliance with France in the Revolution, he says, "It would have been, at once, more creditable to America and less painful to England, if the Americans had won their independence by their own unaided exertions. They possibly might not have done so but that would have been due rather to the want of energy and patriotism than to the weakness of the nation." We might by way of retort ask about the Indians and Hessians which England employed? He apologizes for Burgoyne for employing savages by stating that the Americans would have been glad to have used them had they not been forestalled by the English.

"By some, the execution of Andre has been reckoned a serious blot on the fame of Washington and of the Americans. He, it is said (writing from hearsay, we judge) was acting as an authorized agent under a flag of truce and with the formal protection of Arnold and so was entitled by the laws of war, to pass in safety."

Inasmuch as Andre was in disguise and only detected as a British officer by an incautious remark the statement that he was under a flag of truce will certainly be news if not history to the American student. The text does not, however, disabuse the reader of the opinion that Andre was executed in violation of the laws of war. He says, that Lincoln's first inaugural address, "was disfigured by the flowing and meaningless rhetoric which is too common among modern American statesmen." Is it possible that the man ever read that address which stands to-day as an English classic? He does up John Brown in this style. "After a desperate fight, in which most of his followers were killed, he was himself taken and hanged." Not a word as to his having a trial or being executed under the forms of law. Evidently he had heard some one say he was lynched, and so made it "history." What is to become of the children if they are taught in so important a subject as history from such text books? Our public schools should be the conservators of genuine, ardent patriotism, but if these abortions of history are to displace our own books and the children taught that our fathers need to apologize for their deeds; that Washington was brutal and Lincoln verbose and bombastic; that old John Brown was lynched, and the Hudson and Mississippi rivers follow the parallels, we may as well seal up the past and facing the future, strive to make out a better path and never by alliance with France, again provoke English censure. There is nothing in the book to commend it to the American student, and if, as is claimed, there is no book written by our own scholars equal to this burlesque, then our schools are a failure and authorship does not take kindly to our soil. Better by far exclude the study from our courses than discredit our own past by using the works betraying so much ignorance and prejudice as this "history" by J. A. Doyle.

"THE system of direct taxation known as the 'internal revenue' is a war tax."—Democrat Platform, 1884.

Our democrat contemporaries who are lustily calling for the "repeal of the war taxes," and opposing the repeal of the internal revenue taxes, seem to have forgotten a part of their creed.

Merely Suggested.

Detroit Tribune.

The New York Press makes a very proper suggestion to the effect that when President Cleveland reviews the G. A. R. on Memorial day Gov. Hill should review a temperance parade. The one would be just as consistent as the other.

A conundrum for the botany class. Scotch Oats Essence is shown by chemical analysis to contain alcohol, morphine, and bromides. We have heard of poppies growing among the corn, but where do the bromides come from? Perhaps the oats grow by a mineral spring.

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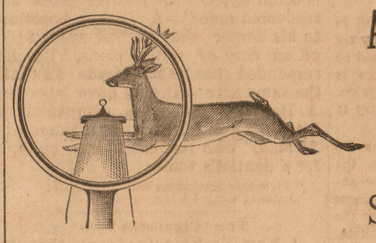

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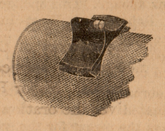

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THE DENIAL OF PETER.

LESSON IX, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 27.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xxvi, 67-75. Golden Text, I Cor. x, 12—Memorize Verses 73-75—Comment by Rev. H. S. Hoffman.

[Condensed from Lesson Helper Quarterly, by permission of H. S. Hoffman, Philadelphia, publisher.]

Notes.—V. 67. Spit in his face, showing the highest contempt and insult, Numbers xii, 14; Job xxx, 10. Buffeted, striking with closed hands or with the fists. V. 68. Luke (xxii, 64) and Mark (xiv, 65) tell us that they blindfolded him before saying these words. V. 69. Without, in the outer court or space, where the servants gathered. Damsel, a portress who kept the door, John V. 71. Porch, the small apartment between the outer door and the large hall in the center of the building. V. 73. After a while, about an hour later, Luke xxii, 59. Speech bewrayeth, his Galilean accent showed it. V. 74. Began he to curse and swear, losing all control of himself he went on to worse sins. V. 75. Thrice, three times. Luke xxii, 61 tells us Jesus looked on him. Wept bitterly, the thought of deep guilt swept over Peter's soul and he went out into the darkness to repent of his sins.

Few events in the Bible are so full of human nature and divine grace, of warning and comfort, as the fall and restoration of Peter. The nearest parallel case in the Bible is the great sin and repentance of David.

After the preliminary trial before the high priest had taken place many of the members of the Jewish sanhedrim assembled in the council hall. They knew Jesus was to be arrested, and hence were ready. Perhaps such members as Nicodemus and Joseph of Aramathea were absent. The sanhedrim had authority to try those charged with capital offenses, but could not execute the sentence of death. In this midnight trial of Jesus every rule of Jewish law seems to have been violated in the haste and eagerness to condemn him. A night trial was not legal. To be bound as a malefactor before he was arraigned, to be beaten before a verdict was rendered, to be struck in open court while the trial was going on, were all in violation of every sense of right and justice. The irregular and illegal trial of him by night was suspended until daybreak so that they could then secure from Pilate the sentence of his death. In the time elapsing till daylight occurred the maltreatment by his lawless enemies and the denial by Peter.

V. 67. After the sanhedrim had pronounced him "guilty of death" he was subjected to a series of indignities. Before the trial in the house of Annas he was struck by one of the officers. Doubtless others in authority offered him insults. The common guard soon, followed in jeer and mockery. The abusive insults of the underlings was the natural sequence of the more formal mockery of their superiors. Let it not surprise us if, as followers of Jesus, we too receive insults.

V. 68. After they had blindfolded him they scoffed at his prophetic office as Messiah. Jesus answered not a word, though all the universe was at his command. No act is so contemptible as to ridicule good persons or holy things. And yet when we are mocked silence is best.

V. 69. Peter was now inside the court yard of the palace of Caiaphas. He had gained admittance through John, who was known at the palace. With the servants he was sitting around the fire, for the night was cold. A portress looking upon Peter said that he was with Jesus. This drew upon him the eyes of all about. An obscure servant becomes now the innocent occasion of the downfall of the chief of the apostles.

V. 70. In the most cowardly fashion he resorts to evasion, which always leads to direct falsehood and often perjury.

V. 71. Perhaps wishing to escape the further observation of the servants, he went into the vestibule or porch leading into the street, where another female slave in ridicule accused him of being with Jesus. Perhaps several at the time confirmed her statement. Christians cannot long be hid when among men of the world.

V. 72. Now he boldly denies his Master, and the long cast off habit of swearing comes back to him in the moment of excitement. He told an unblushing, positive lie, when he said that he knew not Christ, and then tried to confirm his falsehood with an oath. Sin grows when it is not checked. The disciple first and loudest to profess his Lord, now vehemently denies him! Times of fanatical defense of the faith are often followed by base denial.

V. 73. The men who stood by must have had a contempt for Peter's perfidy.

V. 74. Irritated beyond endurance, with a positive witness against him, Peter now resorted to calling down curses on himself, that what he said was true, affirming before God what he knew to be false. How the sins of his former life came again to the surface! There is much hidden and remaining sin in the best Christian.

When the cock crew Peter remembered what Jesus had said. And it was now that Jesus turned and looked upon Peter. It was the look of wounded love. History bears to us the tradition that ever after when Peter heard the crowing of a cock he fell on his face and mourned over his base denial of his Lord.

At about 2 o'clock in the morning, when his last denial occurred, Peter hurried out into the dark, and gave way to deep sorrow for his sins. He not only wept, but wept bitterly. We must not only notice Peter's sins, but his sincere tears of repentance. The remorse of Judas made him rush out and hang himself. The repentance of Peter made him turn to God with tears and cries. The remembrance of his great sin ever after humbled his proud and self confident spirit. His repentance was complete.

Notice the causes of Peter's sin. *a.* He followed Jesus afar off. Had he kept nearer to Jesus he would have been safer. *b.* He got separated from the other disciples. Had they kept closer together they all would have been stronger. *c.* He underrated and neglected the warnings of Jesus. He was apprised of coming danger. *d.* He did not believe the word of the Lord. He had too much confidence in his own strength. *e.* He, with presumption, rushed where danger was. *f.* He neglected to exercise that watchfulness and prayer Jesus had enjoined. *g.* He failed to comprehend the teaching which the Lord had repeatedly given of the necessity of his sufferings and death. He clung to the Jewish notion that Christ would establish an earthly kingdom. *h.* His piety was controlled more by feeling than principle. In the hour of sore temptation we must be grounded on the grand doctrines of grace, otherwise we will fall. Notice the lessons from Peter's sin. *a.* The danger of self confidence, see Golden Text. True confidence relies on God, not on self, for strength. *b.* The highest favors and blessings do not exempt us from the danger of falling into sin. Though greatly favored, Peter sinned. *c.* It is a bad sign to conceal our discipleship. The next thing is denial of Christ. *d.* The best of men sin—none are perfect.

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Mutual Confidence.

Woman (to tramp)—"And if I give you a nice plate of hash, you promise to saw some wood?"

Tramp—"Yes, 'm."

Woman (doubtfully)—"I don't know whether I can put confidence in you or not."

Tramp (reproachfully)—"You ought to ma'am. I have confidence enough in you to eat the hash.—Harper's Bazaar.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malaria Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c. and $1 at Frank Smith's. 6

A contemporary, in type of heroic size, announces this morning that "a Cincinnati lady is arrested for shop-lifting." After the same literary authority gets all the penitentiaries filled with gentlemen it will be time to revise the English language.

Just Married.

How loving you are; this is always a sure sign. After the first year sometimes it don't hold good. When Charles comes home to you grouty and cross, snapping and snarling, unable to relish the nice dinner you have cooked, and feels as if there was a ton of pig iron in his stomach, he is troubled with dyspepsia, and Sulphur Bitters is the only medicine that will cure him. 3738

Persistent Talker—"When we know what great enjoyment we give our fellow-men by our conversation, we don't mind the trouble. You ought just to see the delighted faces of my audience when I stop talking!"

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to cleanse the system when bilious or costive; to dispel headaches, colds and fevers; to cure habitual constipation, indigestion, piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. jul

The author of "Cape Cod Folks" is now the mother of twins. The howling of the critics probably seem to her, about this time, like the soft susurrus of a windstirred lake.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Frank Smith. 465

Voyager (on the banks of the Styx)—"You look pretty well played out, old man."

Charon—"Well, I am. If the 'oldest Mason' doesn't stop dying, I'll have to hire a steam boat."

A Luxury and Necessity

For rich and poor who wish to enjoy good health, and who do not wish to resort to bitter, nauseous liver medicines and cathartics, is the concentrated California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. Fred S. Davis, druggist. may

Wife (club night)—"Will you be home early to-night, John?"

Husband—"Ye'es, I think so, but don't keep breakfast waiting for me."

The prevalence of scrofulous taint in the blood is much more universal than many are aware. Indeed, but few persons are free from it. Fortunately, however, we have in Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most potent remedy ever discovered for this terrible affliction.

"My son," said the Auburn parent, Sunday, "what was the text?" "I dunno, pa," was the reply of the four-year old, "but I guess it was 'He that tumbleth himself shall be exhausted.'"

Ask For Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, and be sure you get it, when you want the best blood-purifier.

With its forty years of unexampled success in the cure of Blood Diseases, you can make no mistake in preferring Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

to any other. The fore-runner of modern blood medicines, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is still the most popular, being in greater demand than all others combined.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is selling faster than ever before. I never hesitate to recommend it."—George W. Whitman, Druggist, Albany, Ind.

"I am safe in saying that my sales of Ayer's Sarsaparilla far excel those of any other, and it gives thorough satisfaction."—L. H. Bush, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills are the best selling medicines in my store. I can recommend them conscientiously."—C. Bickhaus, Pharmacist, Roseland, Ill.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier."—W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

"I have sold your medicines for the last seventeen years, and always keep them in stock, as they are staples. 'There is nothing so good for the youthful blood' as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—R. L. Parker, Fox Lake, Wis.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I have in stock. I recommend it, or, as the Doctors say, 'I prescribe it over the counter.' It never fails to meet the cases for which I recommend it, even where the doctors' prescriptions have been of no avail."—C. F. Calhoun, Monmouth, Kansas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

Luxury and Fast Time.

The First and Only Line Running Vestibule Express Trains between Chicago and Council Bluffs.

☐Magnificent Vestibule Express Trains—built expressly for this service with all the latest improvements—now run daily each way between Chicago and Council Bluffs, over the Great Rock Island Route—time 16 hours. This is a splendidly appointed series of continuous parlors on wheels, including elegant Dining and Palace Sleeping cars. No noise, no dust, no swaying of coaches, no cold draughts of air, no slamming of doors, but restful comfort the entire journey. No potentate of the old world travels in a more princely style, or commands greater luxuries or more of them, than those going west can now enjoy, if ticketed to or from Council Bluffs via the Great Rock Island Route. This train also connects at Omaha with the "Overland Flyer," going through to and from Chicago and San Francisco, Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles, in 87 hours. Tickets and rates by the Rock Island Vestibule no higher than are charged by lines having greatly inferior accommodations.

"The best on earth" can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve—a speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, sores, piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. 25 cents. Guaranteed. Fred S. Davis. oct

The Dartmouth students are told by the faculty that of their athletics they must drop something, as it takes too much time. Many of them will drop the ball, though they won't mean to.

The entering wedge of a complaint that may prove fatal is often a slight cold, which a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral might have cured at the commencement. It would be well, therefore, to keep this remedy within reach at all times.

If spooks can paint pictures, as claimed by New York mediums, they may in time be able to whitewash barns, and do something useful in the world.

If you need a perfect tonic or a blood purifier, take Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic. It speedily cures all troubles of the stomach, kidneys and liver. Can be taken by the most delicate. Price 50 cents. Fred S. Davis. may

I cheerfully recommend Red Clover Tonic to those suffering from troubles of the stomach and liver. I am now on my second bottle, and it makes me feel like a new man. C. M. CONNOR, Nashua, Iowa. Fred S. Davis. may

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or caloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by A. D. Morford, druggist, Ypsilanti, Mich. 462

Itch, Mange, and Scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by A. D. Morford Druggist, Ypsilanti Mich. 439

Up-Country Rice.

According to that "veteran observer" of the South, Bill Arp, a new industry has arisen in South Carolina. He says, in one of his letters to the *Atlanta Constitution:*

"There is one product at Anderson that I never saw before in the upcountry, and that is rice. I saw one lot of 250 bushels grown by one farmer, and he sold it for $1.25 a bushel. It is in the hull and is all shipped to Savannah and Charleston for seed. The low-country rice is mixed with a noxious growth, just like wheat is mixed with cheat and cockle, but this up-country rice is pure, and hence commands a higher price than their own. The farmers around Anderson grow a great deal of rice, making from sixty to eighty bushels per acre on their meadows and meadow lands. Why do not our Georgia farmers try it, for there is just such land on almost every farm in this up-country?"

Southern Hotels Expensive.

(Memphis Avalanche.)

"You are mistaken, sir," said Signor Tuley of the Peabody to a dignified looking gentleman from the East, who was protesting against the price charged him for an outside room recently; "it costs more to run first class hotels in the South than it does in the North."

"But you get your negro help for less price," argued the guest.

"There again you are in error," said the one and only, "our best colored help comes from Chicago. They are bright young fellows who drift up that way and learn the business and then return to their native health. Not one in a hundred of the cornfield negroes indigenous to this section would make a good hotel servant. I've been thirteen years in the South and know whereof I speak."

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

TORPID LIVER

Is known by these marked peculiarities:

1. A feeling of weariness and pains in the limbs.
2. Bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, and furred tongue.
3. Constipation, with occasional attacks of diarrhœa.
4. Headache, in the front of the head; nausea, dizziness, and yellowness of skin.
5. Heartburn, loss of appetite.
6. Distention of the stomach and bowels by wind.
7. Depression of spirits, and great melancholy, with lassitude and a disposition to leave everything for to-morrow.

A natural flow of Bile from the Liver is essential to good health. When this is obstructed it results in

BILIOUSNESS,

which, if neglected, soon leads to serious diseases. Simmons Liver Regulator exerts a most felicitous influence over every kind of biliousness. It restores the Liver to proper working order, regulates the secretion of bile and puts the digestive organs in such condition that they can do their best work. After taking this medicine no one will say, "I am bilious."

"I have been subject to severe spells of Congestion of the Liver, and have been in the habit of taking from 15 to 20 grains of calomel which generally laid me up for three or four days. Lately I have been taking Simmons Liver Regulator, which gave me relief without any interruption to business."—J. HUGG, Middleport, Ohio.

ONLY GENUINE

has our Z stamp in red on front of Wrapper

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Registered Merinos!

FOR SALE.

Having decided to give exclusive attention to dairying, the undersigned will sell or exchange for good dairy stock (Jersey or their grades preferred), his flock of 25 or 30 head of thoroughbred Merino Sheep, all registered in Michigan and Vermont Registers.

F. W. SMITH,

39 DENTON'S, MICH.

Letter from Germany.

DRESDEN, MAY 2, 1888.

TO THE YPSILANTIAN:

The question of the "overcrowding of all the learned professions" has become a very serious one in Germany. It is not love for learning which sends young men to the Universities or Polytechnic and Commercial colleges—that seems to be a secondary consideration only—but it is the burning question of "how to make a living?" The overcrowding is not confined to the professions; it is found in all vocations, excepting, perhaps, those which offer the smallest pay for the hardest work. In this furious competition, this superabundance of supply, it is the learned professions which seem to grant the surest success, and therefore run the greatest risk of being overcrowded. There are other causes, of course. People are beginning to despise handicraft; mechanics and small tradesmen are beginning to be ambitious, too ambitious, for their sons; and finally the growing wealth of the nation gives to many the means for a higher education, which they would not have thought of ten years ago.

Wherever there is a vacancy, there are crowds to fill it. Such a vacancy there was in the studies of philology and law some years ago; now the supply far exceeds the demand. It is so in medicine, and so it will be in the study of theology. It is said that only "numbers prove." Well, I hold from good authority that the increase of population for the last eight years has been about four per cent., while that of the students at the universities has amounted to 35 per cent. And it is useless to expect to lower this tide by articles in the papers and magazines. Every freshman thinks, "There is no fear for me; I shall get on." You hear the question everywhere, "What is to be done?" There is the emigration to America; but that would only be a help to young doctors and philologists, and cannot go on forever. Besides, it seems to me very pitiful that thousands of young men, after working hard for a good many years, have to leave their own country, friends, and relatives, to reap the reward of their labors alone in a foreign country. They cannot be satisfied with such a result, and their dissatisfaction must be the greater since they feel that the state, which watched over their education with so much solicitude, abandons them after they have finished it. That is the way in which adversaries of the present state of things, enemies of the state, and, finally, anarchists are evolved, and can we wonder at it?

The state has allowed a fearful danger to grow out of this neglect, and it is only the state which can help in future. I have already heard one remedy spoken of, and it is the same our government has made use of at the Naval Academy. Only the very best 25 are allowed to remain in the service; the rest are dismissed. So let only those go to the universities who have shown the capacity for and industry in pursuing the highest studies. It is a question whether it would not be best also to rid even the high schools and gymnasia of those scholars who only half do their work. These scholars leave a gymnasium contemptuous of manual labor, and with an unfinished half-education, which only gives them an unduly exalted idea of their own importance.

People here are very much interested in America, but even the best educated have droll and mistaken ideas about our social and political condition. They think America very fortunate in not having any wicked neighbors; for, excepting the army, no one desires war.

A general uneasiness seems to pervade the nation. The state of the suffering emperor's health is the subject of every conversation, and during his last relapse the people were just as much excited as they are in Ypsilanti during a presidential election. The emperor is loved very much, but the empress not at all, because she has remained an Englishwoman at heart, and wants to Anglicize Germany, they say. The weather here has been very cold, and spring seems to have forgotten that it is May. We had only 24° one day last week.

F. LODEMAN.

Strawberries are not so sour now at fifty cents a quart as they were a month ago.

MOXIE

Has created the greatest excitement, demand, and sale as a beverage, in two years, ever witnessed in the history of trade, from the fact that it brings nervous, exhausted, overworked women to good powers of endurance in a few days. Cures the uncontrollable appetite for liquors and tobacco at once, and has recovered a large number of cases of old helpless paralysis as a food only.

NERVE

It has lately created an immense excitement in Malden, Mass., in recovering the twelve year old daughter of John Nicholson, 735 Main Street, of an old, helpless case of general paralysis, from which she was speechless. She is now a romping, healthy school-girl.

FOOD

It is neither medicine nor stimulant, but a plant that yields a rich nutrition for the nerves, which repairs the hard wear of life or the effects from dissipation within a few days or weeks, and contains no more alcohol than bread or ice cream, and is the richest beverage known. Druggists have it. For home use buy the Moxie Syrup for 75 cents a 26 oz. bottle, mix three dessert-spoonfuls with a tumbler of ice or soda water, and it will cost you but two cents a tumbler. Three tumblers a day will give you double powers of endurance. MOXIE NERVE FOOD CO., LOWELL, MASS. 43270

Chronic Diseases a Specialty!

DR. A. B. SPINNEY,

Counseling Physician at the FOREST AVENUE Sanitarium, where he is prepared to examine and treat all forms of Chronic Diseases. Special attention will be given to the treatment of

CATARRH, THROAT, LUNG,

—AND—

EYE AND EAR DISEASES!

Persons suffering from diseased vision and unable to find glasses, can have their eyes examined and glasses made to order.

Dr. Spinney has been 15 years in active general practice, also 12 years in the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

Will be at the Sanitarium every Sunday.

Residence corner Adams and Michigan Streets.

COMPOUND WHITE POND LILY—*A new discovery, one on which ladies can depend in the "hour and time of need."* Sealed particulars in plain envelope, 2 stamps. Address POND LILY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, 131 Woodward ave., DETROIT, MICH.

The Business World in Miniature at

Cleary's

Business College,

YPSILANTI, MICH.

No theory or text-book work; everything is real, the same as in the outside world. Visitors cordially invited. Circulars on application.

P. R. CLEARY,

Principal.

A Valuable Prescription Free!!

—GO TO—

FRANK SMITH'S

EMPORIUM

For anything that should be found in a stock of

Drugs, Books, Jewelry,

Wall-Paper, Paints, Notions,

OR FANCY GOODS.

Frank will be glad to see you, and will take less money from you than any other dealer in the country, and you may always feel sure of the best goods and no mistakes made.

The large stock of Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Trusses of all kinds, and prices always better than one-quarter off.

H. FAIRCHILD & CO.,

CITY MARKET,

DEALERS IN

Fresh and Salt Meats

Of all kinds, at the

Lowest Market Price

Fresh Fish constantly on hand.

Our motto is to please all.

NEW CARRIAGE WORKS!

WOODWORK, IRONING, PAINTING,

HORSESHOEING,

And all kinds of Repairing done on shortest notice. All work warranted. New work made to order.

Hyndman, Campbell & Haines,

ENGINE HOUSE BLOCK.

3639*

Painters All Say

Paint your house with **PENINSULAR PURE PAINTS,** Prepared in white, and handsome line of shades, READY MIXED for the brush or in paste form for thinning. Every can bears this guarantee:

GUARATEE OF PURITY.

We GUARANTEE this package to contain nothing but STRICTLY PURE old process WHITE LEAD and OXIDE OF ZINC, ground in PURE LINSEED OIL and Dryers. Shades tinted with most permanent colors. We will pay ONE OUNCE OF GOLD for every ounce of adulteration which this package may be found to contain.

Peninsular White Lead & Color Works, Detroit, Mich.

Call and see a handsome display of these paints. PAINT YOUR KITCHEN FLOOR with PENINSULAR FLOOR PAINT. Dries hard over night. Very durable and lasting. For sale by

A. D. MORFORD, Druggist,

Headquarters for Paints and Oils, Ypsilanti, Mich.

$500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Large boxes containing 50 sugar-coated pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 862 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill. 3687

TIME TABLE—MAY 13, 1888.

GOING EAST.

	No. 4 Mail.*	2 Day Exp.*	6 N. Y. Exp.†	10 Atl. Exp.†	12 Nght Exp.†	14 Grnd Rap. Ex.*
	am	am	pm	pm	pm	am
Chicago....	5 00	9 00	3 10	10 50	9 10	....
		pm		am	am	am
Kalamazoo.	10 22	1 33	6 58	4 06	2 27	7 10
	pm					
Jackson....	1 20	4 15	8 49	6 35	4 50	9 35
Ann Arbor.	2 43	5 30	9 41	8 08	6 08	10 40
YPSILANTI..	3 00	5 45	9 53	8 25	6 24	10 53
Denton's...	3 10	....	....	....	‡....	....
Wayne Jun.	3 25	6 05	....	8 48	6 47	11 11
W. Detroit.	4 00	6 35	10 35	9 20	7 20	11 40
Detroit	4 10	6 45	10 45	9 30	7 30	11 50
		am	am	pm	pm	
Buffalo.....	....	3 35	6 15	4 55	4 55	....

GOING WEST.

	No. 11 Mail.*	3 Day Ex.*	5 Chi. Ex.†	15 Grnd Rap. Ex.*	7 Ev'g Ex.†	9 Pac. Ex.†
		pm	am	pm	am	pm
Buffalo.....	....	11 30	5 35	....	9 00	1 00
	am	am	pm	pm	pm	
Detroit.....	7 30	9 10	1 20	4 00	8 00	10 15
W. Detroit.	7 40	9 20	1 30	4 10	8 10	10 25
Wayne Jun	8 11	9 53	1 54	4 45	8 38	10 55
Denton's..	8 25	....	....	‡5 00	....	....
YPSILANTI..	8 33	10 17	2 12	5 12	9 00	11 18
Ann Arbor.	8 50	10 40	2 24	5 30	9 15	11 35
						am
Jackson....	10 13	11 45	3 27	7 10	10 55	12 54
	pm	pm			am	
Kalamazoo.	12 50	2 04	5 15	9 45	1 20	3 07
Chicago....	6 10	6 40	9 30	....	7 00	7 45

*Sundays excepted. †Daily. ‡Stop on signal.

Trains run on central standard time.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agt, Chicago.

B. M. DAMON, Station Agt, Ypsi.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

FROM YPSILANTI. Fr'gt*	Mail and ex.‡		TO YPSILANTI. Mail and ex.‡	Fr'gt†
6 30am	9 00am	Ypsilanti	5 10pm	4 00 pm
7 10	9 18	Pittsfield	4 53	3 30
7 35	9 28	Saline	4 42	3 05
8 15	9 45	Bridgewater	4 28	2 35
10 03	10 03	Manchester	4 10	2 00
10 35	10 15	Watkins	3 57	12 30
11 20	10 30	Brooklyn	3 43	11 20 am
11 52	10 44	Woodstock	3 30	11 02
12 30pm	10 50	Somerset	3 23	10 50
12 55	10 55	Somerset Centre	3 18	10 25
1 45	11 05	Jerome	3 09	10 00
2 58	11 16	North Adams	2 58	9 25
3 30	11 35	Hillsdale	2 40	8 30
.....	6 50pm	Chicago	7 25am	.....
.....	5 05	Toledo	9 35	.....
.....	9 40	Cleveland	5 35	.....
.....	3 30am	Buffalo	11 40pm	.....

*Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only.
†Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays only.
‡Daily except Sunday.

HURON STREET HARDWARE

CHAS. M. NORTON,

Successor to J. H. Samson,

Huron St., Opposite Sanitarium.

The store is freshly stocked with a complete assortment of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

STOVES,

Cutlery, Tools, Fence Wire,

ETC., ETC.

An EXPERT TINNER is employed, and all kinds of shop work thoroughly and promptly executed. Estimates on Roofing and Guttering Furnished.

Everything regarding quality and prices of goods will be done to merit the confidence of the public.

SEEDS.

Medium,
Mammoth,
and Alsike

CLOVER,

Timothy, Field Peas

OIL MEAL,
CORN, OATS,
GROUND FEED,
FLOUR, MEAL,
HAY AND STRAW

Always in stock at the lowest living prices. Special rates for large quantities.

We do Custom Grinding well and promptly.

O. A. Ainsworth & Co.

PLANTS FOR SALE

Strawberries,
Raspberries,
Blackberries

Of the Choicest Varieties, and a general line of Nursery Stock can be procured of

WM. W. PHILLIPS,

Prospect St. South, Ypsilanti, Mich.

J. A. WATLING, D. D. S. L. M. JAMES, D. D. S.

WATLING & JAMES,

DENTISTS, HURON ST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when desired.

THE YPSILANTIAN.

YPSILANTI, - MICH.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1888.

THE estate of the late Walter M. Gibson, Prime Minister of Hawaii, is estimated to be worth more than $1,000,000.

MRS. ASHTON DILKE told the members of the Women's Club of Chicago that she smokes cigarettes and likes decollete dresses.

THE courage displayed by Lord Lonsdale in pushing on towards the North Pole deprived of the services of his valet has not been equalled since Berry Wall started out on his honeymoon without a trunk.

AN interesting mathematical problem presents itself as follows: If five relatives fight over the will of a man who leaves $5,000, how many relatives will squabble about the fortune of the late M. Polikoff, the railway king of Russia, who died worth $30,000,000?

THE Browning Club of Chicago listened Tuesday evening to an account by Mrs. Wirt Dexter of an evening she spent with Robert Browning. She said that he was very merry, and was fond of quoting such hymns as "Why Do We Mourn Departing Friends?" This is important if true.

SENATOR STANFORD has had very hard luck of late. Last Sunday night his $10,000 horse, Harcourt, died of pneumonia. Tuesday a large royal-blooded mastiff owned by the Senator died of the same disease at a dog hospital in Washington. On Wednesday the Standford stables at Paola were burned.

THE time is at hand when the famous men of the earth go forth to pursue Izaak Walton's favorite sport. Gov. Lounsbury and his private secretary spent last Saturday fishing in the brooks around Simsbury, Conn. It is well for a great man to lay aside the rod of empire once in a while and wield for a time the fishing-rod.

MRS. Mancell Talcott, who recently died in Chicago in her sixty-eight year, gave away $300,000 in charity in the last ten years of her life. She used to pick up children in the streets and buy them shoes and clothes. She established two day nurseries in Chicago and the drinking-fountain in Garfield Park was erected through her generosity.

THE National Museum at Washington has been presented with a valuable collection of Indian relics gathered by J. Isham Allen, of Montana Territory. Mr. Allen went to St. Louis in 1847 with his parents. He became fascinated with wild Western life and left his home to visit the Rocky Mountains. He spent many years among the Indians and learned their language. He was for a long time interpreter at the Crow Agency, where he was called "necklace" by the Indians, from wearing a black silk carvat. He is now a prosperous merchant at Stillwater, Mon.

A GEORGIA paper amuses readers by a story about the domestic fowls of the owl family. It says that in the early spring the old hen owl lays an egg and immediately sets on it till it is hatched, and then hovers the little fellow till it becomes full fledged. When this is done she lays another egg, and the young owlet assumes the maternal responsibility to hatch out that egg and rear the young owl. By that time the owlet number one is able to fly away, and number two takes his place, and hatches out the next egg. This operation continues as long as the season lasts.

IT may seem strange to those who never visited the United States Senate that two members of that body should be able to speak at the same time for any extended period. On Wednesday, however, Senator Brown, of Georgia, and Senator Reagan, of Texas, arose together to address their colleagues. Senator Brown, as is his custom, proceeded to read his remarks, while Reagan began his speech on the impromptu plan. Without noticing one another, the two statesmen continued to deliver a kind of oratorical duet for some minutes. The Galleries laughed, and finally the presiding officer silenced one of the speakers.

CAPT. WILLIAM H. BARCLAY, a pension agent residing in Pittsburgh, Pa., has just drawn $75,000 in a lottery. A while ago he purchased two half-tickets at $5 each. Thursday he was notified that ticket No. 12,615 had drawn the capital prize of 150,000. As this is the number of one of his half-tickets he is entitled to $75,000. The other half-ticket bearing the same number is held by five Philadelphia mechanics. A short time ago Capt. Barclay won a $1,000 prize. He has spent about $200 in the purchase of lottery tickets. Anybody who is inclined to tempt fate, however, after reading this item should remember that most of people who buy lottery tickets draw blanks.

W. A. DANIELS, of Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., was, in 1863, in charge of a wagon-train on one of the roads in the historic Wilderness. The forest was in flames, and Charles W. Davidson, a boy of seventeen, lay wounded on the ground, in danger of immediate death by fire. Against orders and at the risk of his liberty, and perhaps life, Daniels placed the boy upon a wagon and carried him to Fredricksburg. Davidson lived to become a rich man, while Daniels lived almost in poverty at Bath, making a small income as a painter. He always refused the pecuniary aid offered him by Davidson. The latter recently died in Chicago, however, and left a fortune of $150,000 to Daniels.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Latest Intelligence From All Parts of the World.

EAST.

League ball games Monday resulted: Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 1.—New York, 8; Detroit, 7.—Indianapolis, 1; Boston, 0.—Pittsburg, 5; Washington, 0.

The Metropolitan Opera House at New York was thronged Monday night on the occasion of the actors' benefit to Mr. Lester Wallack. The play was "Hamlet," and Messrs. Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Joseph Jefferson, W. J. Florence, John Gilbert, Frank Mayo, Herbert Kelcey, Mme. Modjeska, Rose Coghlan, and other famous actors and actresses appeared in the cast. The beneficiary made a short speech of thanks, his voice at times trembling with emotion. Mr. Booth, who had to respond to two encores, is said to have played his part in a superb manner. The total receipts are $20,300, of which Mr. Wallack will receive about $20,000.

Christopher Cheney, of Minneapolis Minn., who disappeared seventeen years ago, and was supposed to have been killed in a railroad accident in the South, has been found by one of his sons in Houston, Minn., in a dying condition. Mrs. Cheney, supposing herself a widow, married again, but has been dead several years.

Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, at a banquet at Brooklyn, Saturday, speaking of civil-service reform, said: "My judgment is that the right to remove subordinates without question and without presumption, until the contrary is proven, that removals are made for other purposes than the public good, should be conceded and maintained. I believe that any curtailment of this right will enfeeble the public service and divide and dissipate official responsibility."

Fred Marsden, the well-known play-writer, committed suicide, Friday night, at his residence in New York, by turning on the gas in his room. His wife says his death is due to his daughter's cruel and shameless conduct.

Mrs. McCarty suffered a horrible death in New York, Saturday. Her clothing caught fire from the explosion of a coal-oil can, when she rushed to the window and jumped out, falling on the stone walk fifty feet below.

John K. Miles of Philadelphia, eloped Friday, with Virginia Conson, aged 17, a daughter, of one of the most prominent business men of the city. Before leaving, Miles forged his mother's name to a check for $4,000, and cashed it.

The action of Philadelphia Post, of the G. A. R., in electing General Joseph E. Johnston, (ex-Confederate) a "contributing member," has brought an order from the department commander declaring that such election is irregular, and not in accordance with the laws and rules of the order.

Mrs. Scofield, involved in the death of Broker Hatch at New York, was discharged Friday by order of Judge Lawrence.

At the meeting of the American Baptist Publication Society, Friday, the Secretary read the managers' report, showing that the receipts of the book department during the year reached $587,491, and that 112 new publications have been added to the catalogue. The society's net assets are $711,805.

A proposition to refer all correspondence touching union with the Northern Church to a special committee was adopted Friday by the Southern Presbyterian Assembly, in session at Baltimore. It was also decided to join in the centennial celebration at Philadelphia on the 24th of May.

League ball games Thursday resulted: Chicago, 9; Boston, 2.—New York-Pittsburg, 4 each (tie game).—Detroit, 7; Washington, 1. Rain at Indianapolis.

William George was hanged Thursday night in the penitentiary at Columbus, O., for murder. He refused spiritual advice and bore up well under the ordeal.

A mail-pouch on last Friday's through mail train from St. Louis to Boston, it has just been learned, was cut, and five registered letter packages taken.

At Columbus, O., Wednesday Umphreys, a negro who had been confined in jail for an assault on a young girl, was nearly lynched by his fellow-prisoners, who, after punishing him severely, strong him up by the neck, but one of the prisoners cut the rope in time to spare his life.

League ball games Wednesday resulted: Chicago, 2; Boston, 1—Detroit, 2; Washington, 0—Pittsburg, 6; New York, 1—Indianapolis, 4; Philadelphia, 2.

By a vote of 202 to 131 the Methodist General Conference have decided that hereafter it shall require a two-thirds vote to constitute an election of a bishop.

At Trenton, N. J., Wednesday, the bequest of the late Mr. Hutchings in favor of Henry George, for the purpose of aiding in the circulation of his land ideas, was set aside, and legal heirs will get the money.

It is announced that Sullivan, the pugilist, has broken with his manager, Harry Phillips. A meeting between the men, at which Sullivan acted in a violent manner, took place Tuesday in a Boston saloon.

League ball games Tuesday resulted: Boston, 20; Chicago, 5 (six innings).—New York, 3; Pittsburg, 3 (tie game, twelve innings)—Detroit, 11; Washington 5.—Rain at Indianapolis.

Luther Berain, coal miner at Massillion, O., was crushed to death under a cage Tuesday, every bone in his body being broken.

At New York Tuesday Lillian E. Scofield and D. I. C. Ferris were held to await the action of the grand jury on a verdict returned by the coroner's jury Friday that N. W. Hatch came to his death by accidentally jumping or falling from a window, impelled by fear of exposure or violence, having been enticed to the premises by David C. Ferris and Mrs. Edna Scofield.

The American Bell Telephone Company has offered its stockholders $2,000,000 7 per cent bonds, payable in ten years, to be issued for the construction of its long-distance telephone system.

Judge Shiras, in United States District Court at Sioux City, Ia., Wednesday made a ruling remanding cases against two Sioux City breweries back to the State court, declining to take original jurisdiction on the ground that by so doing the Federal Court would be obliged to enforce the police regulations of the State, as cases arising under the prohibitory laws are quasi-criminal in nature.

Two hundred miles east of Cape Hatteras the steamer Gate City, from Boston, was in collision with an unknown sailing vessel, of which nothing was afterward seen. There was a panic among the passengers of the Gate City, which arrived at Boston Tuesday afternoon.

The second National Anti-saloon Conference began at New York City Wednesday, with delegates from all the States in attendance.

WEST AND SOUTH.

W. L. Bancroft, of Port Huron, Mich., has been appointed general superintendent of the railway mail service, vice T. E. Nash, resigned. Mr. Bancroft has accepted the appointment and will enter upon the duties of his office June 1.

The House Monday, on motion of Mr. Hatch (Mo.), suspended the rules and passed the department of agriculture bill by a vote of yeas, 233; nays, 13. Following is the negative vote: Blount, Breckinridge (Ark.), Breckinridge (Ky.), Buckalew, Cummings, Dargan, Hall, Herbert, Morse, Oates, Rogers, Tillman, Turner (Ga.). The bill creates an executive department to be known as the department of agriculture, under the supervision and control of a secretary of agriculture, and provides for the appointment of a first assistant secretary of agriculture. It also transfers the weather service of the United States signal-office bureau from the war department to the department of agriculture.

Judgments amounting to $22,000 were rendered against the Illinois Central Railroad Company at Bloomington, Ill., Monday, in the Cobb-Christy cases, which have been on trial for twenty-five years, growing out of losses on grain shipped South during the war on that road by delay in transportation, the company claiming that the delay was caused by the government holding control of the road. Appeals will be taken.

The National Prohibition camp-meeting will be held at Decatur July 12-21, inclusive. Mrs. Zerelda Wallace, mother of General Lew Wallace; Mrs. Helen Gougar, National Chairman Dickie, and W. T. Mills will be among the speakers.

The license committed of the city council of Joliet, Ill., has recommended that the license for the coming year be $5,000. A hard fight over the proposition will follow.

The ghost of the Rev. George McDuffie, the colored preacher lynched at Woodville, Ga., is said to appear in the church, Sunday, clothed in a white robe and a halo, and to preach with great earnestness and fervor. The colored congregation is in a fever of excitement.

Spencer County, Indiana, has been terrorized the past week by a band of "White Caps," who on one night gave Smith Hagan, an old soldier, sixty lashes, and ordered him to leave town within twenty-four hours, the reason given being that Hagan was addicted to beating his wife; and ordered several negro women to leave their settlement near Rockford.

The local option law of Michigan was Friday declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State on the ground that it violated the article providing that no law shall embrace more than one object, which shall be embodied in its title, the court holding that the act provides for the regulation of the sale of liquor, while its text makes provisions for regulating both its manufacture and sale.

Gottlieb Holwert, a prisoner at Joliet, penitentiary, becoming insane, was taken Thursday to the insane hospital at Jacksonville, under charge of Prison Chaplain Walters, but, when the latter's back was turned, escaped from the car and could not be found. Friday news of his capture at Colfax, thirty miles distant from the point he left the train, was received.

In the Palmer mine, near Negaunee, Mich., Friday, Charles S. Sundberg and Fred Hamburg, while drilling a "missed" hole, one in which a charge of powder had not exploded, ignited the powder by the friction of the drill and were instantly killed by the explosion that followed.

The fifteenth quadrennial conference of the Methodist Protestant Church of the United States opened at Adrian, Mich., Friday, the Rev. David Jones, of Pittsburg, Pa., being elected president, and Professor W. S. Fleming, of Fairmount, W. V. secretary.

Notices have been posted in all division round-houses of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad that after May 20, all engineers not able to run their engines without the aid of pilots will be dismissed, an order which, it is said, will take off about 60 per cent of the engineers.

A hailstorm passed over Pratt, Kan., Thursday night, destroying fruit and killing cattle over an area of miles in extent in that county, injuring people caught out, breaking all windows with south or west exposures, and in some cases breaking roofs of houses with the weight of the stones.

Three relief expeditions, organized by the Quincy *Whig*, Friday visited the flooded families of the Sny and Indian Grave Levee and report a great deal of discomfort and suffering on the part of the refugees, who are encamped on the high lands in tents or wagons, with scanty clothing and food. Of the 150 families rendered homeless in the Indian Grave district many are partially sheltered in barns and sheds on farms not inundated, and the attention of more fortunate neighbors has so far prevented actual want. The misery and want of the homeless families in the Sny district is reported still more absolute. At least 600 men, women and children who have saved nothing but perhaps a few chickens and escaped in clothing insufficient to protect them from the weather, are in great need of assistance. The investigators found that the railroad property in the submerged districts had suffered great loss. A thousand yards of both the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Wabash tracks were found to be washed away.

It is said that Bellew, the actor, who was divorced Wednesday, is to marry a Chicago woman, whose husband has applied for a divorce on the ground of having found some of Bellew's wash bills mixed up with those of his wife.

At Plattsmouth, Neb., Wednesday night, one of Pinkerton's guards, in the employ of the Burlington Company, assisted a policeman to arrest two men who were fighting. While going to the prison two strikers, Peter Rogers and Frank Dells, interrupted them and an altercation followed, in which the guard shot Rogers in the jaw, inflicting a dangerous wound. He was pursued by a crowd of strikers, eager to lynch him, but escaped after wounding two of them.

Five additional breaks were made in the Sny levee, Thursday, and the whole of the bottoms reaching from opposite Louisiana, Mo., to Hannibal, Mo., is inundated. The flood covers an area forty miles long and five miles wide. Every effort has been put forth to protect the property, but without avail, and over 100,000 acres of crops will be injured or destroyed. Live stock has been drowned in large numbers, and scores of families are without shelter.

The water sweeps through Alexandria, Mo., and threatens to carry away a number of houses whose foundations have been weakened by the prolonged inundation. Many families have abandoned their homes.

At Indianapolis, Ind., Thursday, the Federal grand jury returned a partial verdict acquitting John Counselman, John Reardon, and Dr. C. M. Metcalfe, alleged accomplices of Coy and Bernhamer. The latter were taken to the penitentiary Thursday.

The court house at Sidney, Iowa, was set on fire Wednesday night and burned with all the records. The town of Hammond has been fighting Sidney for the possession of the county seat for some time, and it is believed that the act of incendiarism is a result of that fight.

Lee E. Cole, of Burlington, Ia., has resigned as chief clerk of the mail service of the Sixth division, and Walter E. Butler, of West Union, has been appointed in his place.

Wednesday last Melville E. Stone and Victor F. Lawson dissolved partnership in the publication of the *Chicago Daily News*, Mr. Stone retiring. It is generally thought the occasion for this lay in the fact that for some time past the *Daily News* has been steadily losing ground, the immediate cause of which was Mr. Stone's vindictiveness and conceit. It is supposed that Mr. Lawson and Mr. Stone united on the idea of Mr. Stone's retiring from the editorial chair and taking with him the odium and ill-will with which he had so fully permeated the *Daily News*, and thus in a measure retrieving some of their lost prestige.

At Janesville, Wis., Tuesday, in the case of Hiddles vs. Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, the plaintiff, a boy 7 years old, whose legs were cut off by a train on the defendant's road, won a verdict of $30,000.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Francis T. Nichols was Monday inaugurated Governor of Louisiana.

Mr. Joseph R. Anderson, who was nominated for Governor last Wednesday by the Prohibitionists of Tennessee, died Friday morning.

At its convention in Cincinnati Wednesday evening the Union Labor party nominated A. J. Streeter, of Illinois for President, and Samuel Evans, of Texas, for Vice-President. No fusion was effected with the United Labor party or the Greenbackers, and the later decided to hold a National convention at a future date.

The Prohibitionists of Illinois Wednesday nominated the following ticket; Captain D. H. Harts, of Logan, for Governor; Joseph L. Whitlock, of Cook, for Lieutenant Governor; J. Ross Hanna, of Warren, for Secretary of State; Uriah Copp, Jr., of Iroquois' for Attorney General, and J. W. Hart, of Winnebago, for Treasurer.

The National convention of the Equal Rights party, in session at Des Moines, Iowa, Tuesday nominated Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington, for President, and Alfred H. Low, of Philadelphia, for Vice President.

After a five-days' convention the Democrats of Tennessee nominated Robert L. Taylor for Governor Tuesday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The wife of Senator Philetus Sawyer died at Washington Monday forenoon. The interment will take place at Oshkosh, Wis., next Saturday.

The American Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society held its eleventh annual meeting at Washington Tuesday. About 200 delegates were present. The reports of the secretary and the treasurer were read, showing the society to be doing important work, particularly in the South. Satisfactory progress has been made during the las year.

Thomas E. Nash, superintendent of the Railway mail service at Waashington, D. C., has resigned.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The relations between the German empress and Prince Bismarck have again been strained. The empress asked that high honors be conferred on certain court officials. The cabinet threatened to resign in a body if the request was granted.

German governmental organs are renewing their attacks on Russia. The *North German Gazette* says the convents at Mount Athos are made the rendezvous for 10,000 Russian soldiers, who are fomenting a revolution in Macedonia.

The wedding of Prince Henry and Princess Irene is to be a grand affair at the German court. Three hundred and twenty guests have been invited.

The pope, in an encyclical to the Brazilian episcopacy, declares that none of the jubilee gifts gave him more pleasure than the news of the abolition of slavery in the empire of Brazil.

Count Leonetto Cipriani, a friend of Garibaldi, whose first wife was Miss Mary Worthington, the daughter of a farmer of Baltimore county, Md., died Tuesday in Corsica. Cipriani was made Governor of the Romans by Garibaldi.

1th CONGRESS.

SENATE.—Mr. Stewart offered a bill on the 14th proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States so as to reduce from two-thirds to a majority of the votes in each house overriding Presidential vetoes. He remarked that the time had come for such a change, and said that he would, at a convenient time, make some remarks on the subject. The House amendments to the Senate bill for a public building at Youngstown, O., were concurred in. Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which had been referred certain resolutions of a joint convention of the two houses of the Indiana Legislature concerning the election of Mr. Turpie as U. S. Senator, made a report and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the resolution and memorial, "thereby confirming the title of Mr. Turpie to his seat." He asked that the report, which he said was unanimous, be printed in the *Record*, and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow. Mr. Vest offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five Senators to examine fully all questions touching the meat product of the United States, and especially as to the transportation of beef and beef cattle and the sale of the same in the cattle markets, stock yards and cities, and whether there exists, or has existed, any combination of any kind by reason of which the prices of beef and beef cattle have been so controlled or affected as to dimish the prices paid to the producer without lessening the cost of meat to the consumer; the committee to be permitted to hold its sessions during the recess at such times and places as it may determine, with power to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer and sergeant-at-arms, and to report at next session. He asked that the resolution be printed and laid on the table.

HOUSE.—The Speaker appointed Mr. Henderson, of Iowa; Mr. Clements, of Georgia, and Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, on the 15th, as a conference committee on the Northwestern Exposition bill. On motion of Mr. Shively, of Indiana, the Senate bill was passed granting a right of way through the Cœur D'Alene Indian reservation to the Washington & Idaho Railroad Company.

SENATE.—The Committee on Finance was authorized, May 15th, to sit during the sessions of the Senate to take testimony, collect information, and employ a stenographer. Bills reported and placed on the calendar: House bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee River at Knoxville. To provide for two additional Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Dakota. Mr. Blair introduced a join resolution to amend the Constitution so as to allow the District of Columbia representation in both houses of Congress. After the debate the matter went over until next session. The House bill to limit the hours of lettercarriers was passed without discussion or division. It provides that hereafter eight hours shall constitute a day's work for letter-carriers in cities or postal districts connected therewith. The animal industry bill was displaced from its position as unfinished business, and was remitted to the calendar. The House bill to establish a department of labor was taken up. It was then laid aside informally, and the pension appropriation bill was then taken up. The amendment reported increasing the amount of appropriation from $79,000,000 to $80,447,000, was agreed to. The next amendment was to strike out of the House bill the words "that in all pensions to widows payments shall be made from the date of the death of the husband," and to insert in lieu of it the following: "That all pensions which have been or which may hereafter be granted under the general laws regulating pensions to widows in consequence of death occurring from a cause which originated in the service since March 4, 1861, shall commence from the date of death of the husband. Mr. Harris made the point of order that the amendment was general legislation in an appropriation bill. The same objection applied to the House clause, but the only remedy in the Senate was to strike it out, as a point of order did not lie against it. After a long discussion the Senate decided (yeas 22, nays 18) that the proposed amendment was in order. The Democrats generally voted in the negative and were joined by Senators Edmunds and Ingalls. Mr. Cockrell proposed that the bill should lie over till tomorrow and that the committee report should be published in the *Record*. The proposition was agreed to, and the bill went over till to-morrow, leaving the amendment still undecided. The House bill to establish a department of labor was then taken up, but went over without action, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned. The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the matter of Senator Turpie was taken up, the question being on discharging the committee from further consideration of the memorials and remonstrances on the subject. After discussion, the committee was discharged from the further considertion of the subject. Mr. Turpie retains his seat.

SENATE.—The report of the conference committee on the House bill in regard to the Cincinnati Centennial Exposition was presented and agreed to, May 17th. The pension appropriation bill was then taken up, the question being on the amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations to strike out the words "that in all pensions to widows, payments shall be made from the date of the death of the husband," and to insert, "that all payments which have been or which hereafter may be granted under the general laws regulating pensions to widows in consequence of death occurring from a cause which originated in the service since March 4, 1861, shall commence from the date of the death of the husband." The amendment was agreed to, without division, and the bill was passed. The Senate then proceeded to business on the calendar, and passed, among other bills, the following: The House Bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to timber depredations. The Senate Bill authorizing the Little Rock and Alexandria Railway Company to construct a bridge across Bayou d'Arboune, La. The House Bill to pay certain employes of the Chicago Custom House for extra time service. The Senate Bill appropriating $150,000 for quarters and barracks at the branches of the National Military Home for disabled volunteer soldiers. After passing in all thirty-five bills the Senate adjourned till Monday.

SENATE.—The Senate, May 15th, proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill appropriating $500,000 for the purpose of making final survey and estimates for the commencement of the work of constructing a boat railway, either in Oregon or Washington Territory, around the obstruction to navigation in the Columbia river at the Dalles and Celilo Falls. After remarks by Senators Mitchell and Dolph the bill was passed. The Senate then proceeded to pass bills on the calendar, among them the following: Senate bill to amend the act for the immediate transportation of dutiable goods, extending its operation to Duluth, Minn. Senate bill to authorize the construction of a railroad, wagon and foot passenger bridge across the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa. The Senate bill authorizing the Forest City & Watertown railroad to construct a bridge across the Mississippi river at Forest City, Dak. The Senate bill to authorize the construction of a railroad, wagon, and foot passenger bridge across the Mississippi river at Muscatine, Ia. The House bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Red River of the North by the North Dakota & Pacific Railroad Company. The Senate bill fixing the compensation of Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers in the districts of Michigan and Superior at $1,500 a year. The senate bill granting right of way through the Fort Riley Military Reservation to the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railway Company, and to the Junction City & Fort Riley Street Railway. The Senate bill increasing the limit of cost of the public building at Sacramento, Cal., to $150,000 and appropriating $50,000 additional. The House bill relating to crimes against the Postoffice Department, as to postal orders, second-class mail matter, obscene or offensive postal-cards and envelopes, etc. (with amendments). The Senate bill for the presentation of badges to the officers and men of the Greely relief expedition. The Senate bill fixing pensions for the loss of one eye (or the sight thereof) at $16 a month, and proportionately for the loss of both eyes. The Senate bill allowing aid to State homes for disabled soldiers at the rate of $100 a year for each disabled soldier and sailor maintained there and appropriating $250,000 for that purpose. The Senate bills to pay various claimants for cotton taken by Gen. Burnside to strengthen military works at Knoxville, Tenn. The Senate bill to confer brevet promotion on army officers particularly distinguished by heroic action in Indian warfare.

SENATE.—Among other bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar May 21 were the following: Three Senate bills authorizing the construction of bridges across the Missouri River near Nebraska City, Neb.; the Mississippi River near Alma, Wis.; and the Tennessee River near Guntheryile, Ala. The Senate then proceeded to business on the calendar and passed numerous bills including the following: Senate bill to perpetuate Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., a port of delivery with privileges of inland transportation in bond. House bill to establish a port of delivery at Grand Rapids, Mich. The Senate bill declaring that certain "water reserve lands" in Wisconsin are and have been subject to the provisions of "the railroad right of way act" of the 3d of March, 1875. The Senate bill for the erection of postoffice buildings in town and cities where the postoffice receipts for three years preceding have exceeded $3,000 annually, having been reached on the calendar, objection was made to some of its details. On motion of Mr. Plumb, the provision was stricken out authorizing the Postmaster General to accept sites granted or donated for postoffice buildings, and contributions to the purchase of sites or in aid of the construction; and directing preference to be given to localities that provide sites satisfactory to the Postmaster General. The bill then went over without final action. Mr. Frye, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the river and harbor bill with amendments, and it was ordered to be printed and recommitted. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE—On motion of Mr. Mills, of Texas, a resolution was adopted setting apart to-morrow for the consideration of bills reported by the Committee on Labor. Under the call of States the following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Springer of Illinois—Placing on the free list articles of merchandise the production of which may be controlled by trusts and combinations. The unfinished business was the motion submitted two weeks ago by Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill granting a right-of-way through the Crow Indian Reservation to the Billings, Clark's Fork, and Cooke City Railroad Co. The bill was passed—yeas, 112; nays, 40. Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, from the Committee on Agriculture, moved that the rules be suspended and the bill passed to enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture, and to create an executive department, to be known as the Department of Agriculture. After a brief discussion the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to—yeas 233; nays, 13. It creates an executive department to be known as the Department of Agriculture, under the supervision and control of a Secretary of Agricultural and provides for the appointment of a first assistant secretary of agriculture. It also transfers the weather service of the United States signal office bureau from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture. The House went into the Committee of the Whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. No amendments of consequence were offered to the bill, and after a short time spent in its consideration the committee rose and the bill was passed. The District of Columbia appropriation bill was also considered in Committee of the Whole, and passed by the House.

SEEKING AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

Government Asked to Take Steps to Guard Against Future Overflows.

Tuesday afternoon, Judge Gest had a talk with Gen. Benet, of the War Department about the Mississippi overflow. Telegrams received by him from Rock Island were urgent in asking that provisions be made to prevent future calamities to the dam. Gen. Benet had no news since the last report from Col. Baker, but he agreed with the Congressman about the needs of the future. The department has no money now available for this work, and must wait action by Congress. The River and Harbor bill, which has already passed the House, does not cover work of this kind, and the appropriation must be made in the Sundry Civil bill. This bill is still in the hands of a sub-committee. Judge Gest will arrange for a hearing before the sub-committee, and will urge a liberal sum to guard against future disasters to dams.

AN AMERICAN CONSUL KILLED.

Bloody Work by the Natives of New Britain.

The *New Zealand Herald* of April 10, which arrived on the steamship Alameda, which arrived at San Francisco on the 16th of May, contains an account of the murder of the American Consul at New Britain. Natives of the island had been fighting, and they asked the Consul to arbitrate. He attempted to do so, when he was attacked by one party and had a narrow escape, retreating through the bush. The natives kept after him and finally killed him. He is said to have been a new man to the place.

STATE NEWS.

A Resume of the Principal Items of News in Three Great States.

ILLINOIS.

—The first Illinois Association of Mexican War Veterans met in annual session at Galesburg.

—The Village Board of Ramsey passed a resolution appropriating $500 to prospect for natural gas.

—Miss Frances E. Willard is delegate to the Illinois Prohibition Convention to be held at Springfield.

—The body of General Martin Beem was exhumed at Alton but no additional powder burns were discovered.

—A carriage trimmer, named John Radley, of Shelbyville, wound up a spree by taking two ounces of laudnum.

—The Chicago Diamond Drill Company, while drilling for coal at Monticello, struck natural gas at a depth of 230 feet.

—The Congregationalists have sold their church edifice to a Swedish society and will erect a fine building this summer.

—In the Circuit Court every count in the indictment of Mayor Herrington, of Elgin, for malfeasance in office was quashed.

—Mrs. Sarah Sherman, aged 24, who had been married only eight weeks, committed suicide at Peoria. It is stated that her husband refused to see her when she was dying.

At Naperville, John Mather, a three-year-old boy of George Mather's swallowed some creosote. The boy suffered intensely until he died.

—Professor J. W. Fisk made a successful ascension at Mattoon, dropping by the aid of a parachute after he had attained a height of 150 feet.

—The first discovery of natural gas in that vicinity, was made at Fithian, four miles north of Fairmount. The flow is a good one and will be utilized.

—Harry Simons, a well-known citizen of Shullsburg, Wis., is in jail at Darlington on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses and forgery. It is said his forgeries will reach $1,500.

—Upon going to his home at Mattoon to dinner, John Gearhart found his brother Allan lying upon the floor with his throat cut though the jugular vein had not been severed. They lived together and Allan had been sick. He can not recover.

—There has been placed in jail at Mt. Carmel Mrs. Mary Margaret Ray, aged 34 years, of Lancaster, for the murder of her child. She gave birth to a child April 21, and caused its death, it is alleged, by tying it in a sack and throwing it in the family well. The body was not found until May 8th, the family using the water from the well in the mean time. The woman is utterly depraved.

—A whirlwind passed south of Freeport, demolishing the brewery buildings of Haegele & Roth, on Yellow Creek, causing a loss of $10,000 and filling the creek with debris and ruining the brick residence and barns of William Brockhauser, a few rods distant, causing an equal loss. Mrs. Brockhausen was severely injured by flying bricks, and at Pecatonica, where four houses were burned down, Mrs. Berry Wilson was badly hurt. At Freeport several people were affected by lightning shocks, and John M. Ditzen is in a dangerous condition.

—At Carthage the case of Arthur Yates, who so recently died of hydrophobia, is attracting the attention as being unusual in the symptoms ordinarily shown by that disease. The boy was not thrown into convulsions by the sight or sound of water, but asked for and drank it. The doctor poured water from one vessel to another in the room and the boy did not seem to notice it. The wounds on the face from the bite of the dog healed nicely, never changed color or gave pain. The spasms did not begin until a few hours before death. At times the boy was so rational that his parents thought the doctor must be deceiving them as to the nature of the case. There was no snapping, biting or barking like a dog. It resembled very much an extreme case of delirium. Hundreds of dogs have been killed in the county and the State Board of Health is investigating the matter very thoroughly.

—A novel feature in campaigning is promised this year by the cold-water advocates. About June 1 seven or eight outfits, consisting of a tent capable of holding 500 persons, a wagon and a team of horses, two or three good talkers, and perhaps a quartet of singers will start out and visit every portion of the State. It is expected to travel across the country and to pitch the tents wherever the field appears to be promising. Three of these outfits will form circuits in Northern Illinois, remaining several days in a place, the speakers remaining with each meeting but two or three days. The persons employed in this work will all be paid. The outfits are already bought and paid for. Prohibition organizers are confident that there will not be a county in the State when November comes that will not have a full ticket in the field. They assert that there will not be an elective office to be filled this fall in the entire State that they will not have a nominee for. This, they say, will be in marked contrast with 1884, when only about forty counties in the State had tickets in the field, and will, they claim, greatly increase the vote, adding local interest to the election.

MICHIGAN.

—Governor Luce, has removed the quarantine against Cook County, Ill., cattle.

—Bert Westfall of Niles, aged 14 years, was run over and instantly killed by a hose-cart during an alarm of fire.

—Saloon men are alarmed over the probable enforcement of the law requiring the closing of their houses on Sundays and legal holidays.

—A dynamite explosion in the Colby mine at Bessemer, killed Frank Robalsky and fatally injured three others and caused a damage of $5,000.

—The tug A. C. Adams was summoned to the Rock River by telegraph to chase 500,000 feet of valuable logs swept into the lakes there by the breaking of booms.

—The Rev. J. Ambrose Wight, for twenty-three years pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Bay City, resigns. He has reared a large and strong church from a small and feeble one.

—Two million logs in Hamlin's Lake, belonging to Pardee, Cook & Co., were washed away by the floods breaking the dam, and went into Lake Michigan, carrying seventeen houses with them.

—Careless "trammers" at the Cleveland mine, at Ishpeming, allowed a tram-car loaded with two tons of iron to fall down the shaft. August Turnquist, aged twenty-seven, was killed, and E. J. Siffey injured at the bottom of the shaft.

—Three large, four story brick buildings at Owosso, owned and occupied by the Woodward's Casket Company, were totally destroyed by fire, which originated in the finishing-room from an unknown cause. Seven thousand caskets, together with a new stock of velvets and plushes were also destroyed. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $20,000. One hundred men are thrown out of employment.

—This morning a body was found in a room of Fox's boarding-house at Grand Rapids, that is supposed to be that of Patrick Fitzgerald, a member of Iron-molders' Union 203, of Grand Crossing, Ill., who has a sister, Mary Fisher, residing at No. 422 West North Avenue, Chicago. Two hundred and seventy dollars was found in his pocket. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of his death.

—Miss Maggie Philiput, of Detroit, intends suing ex-Mayor George C. Langdon of that city, a wealthy maltster, for $50,000 for breach of promise. The prospective complainant, who is 16 years old, traveled with her 64-year-old admirer last winter, Langdon having become infatuated with her shortly after his wife's death, but the discovery of a letter she had written to another Detroiter, in which she called Langdon an "old jay," caused a sudden severance of their relations.

—Michigan is to be congratulated on her new State Geologist, D. M. E. Wadsworth. He is a Maine boy and a Bowdoin graduate. For a dozen years he was connected with the Agassiz Museum at Harvard, and he earned the degree of doctor of philosophy from that institution in 1879. Dr Wadsworth has made a special study of the mineral resources of Michigan, and is in every way equipped for his work.

—T. G. Hall, manager of the Alpha Oil Works at Sarnia, swooped down on the watchman whom the court had placed in charge of the Alpha Bank Building, and with his followers drove him from the building. There were several shots fired by the watchman, but no one was injured. The doors were battered down with axes and possession taken by Hall. Hall and Judge Laird were arrested, and are both in jail at Sarnia, presumably on a charge of contempt of court.

—Under the local option law operating in the thirty or more dry counties, saloons have been closed recently: Saugatuck, St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, Coldwater, Quincy, Bronson, Albion, Charlevoix, Clinton, Grand Ledge, Eaton Rapids, Mackinac City, St. Louis, Hillsdale, Jonesville, Mason, Ionia, Kalkaska, Chase, Brighton, Fowlerville, Howell, Pentwater, Hersey, Tustin, Gaylord, Durand, Sturgis, Centerville, Vassar, Cass City, Millington, Paw Paw, South Haven and Decatur.

—The new steamer built for Charles Hebard, of Pequaming, was successfully launched from Oakes' yard. As she left the ways the flag unfurled from her foremast and bore the name of her owner, Charles Hebard. Her name was as much a surprise to him as it was to the public, as his captain, James Parsons, had charge of the christening. The Hebard is one of the finest barges of her size afloat, being 186 feet keel, 196 feet over all, 34 feet beam, and 13 feet 6 inches hold. The vessel has been supplied with all modern improvements, including compound engines, steam capstans and windlass, and Scotch boilers. She cost $75,000. The Hebard will be placed in the lumber trade, receiving most of her trade from the immense pine tracts owned by Mr. Hebard, who is the possessor of over thirty-five miles of uncut timber.

INDIANA.

—Charles Stephan, Shelbyville, died from the effects of an injury received in getting off a train.

—Fire entirely destroyed W. H. Hoppe's flour mill at Laporte, at a

A Soldier's Love.

"I will tell you a little love story," said the kind, old Pastor Neuville, as I sat at his hospitable board.

"I had a favorite pupil once, named Pierre Lavelle, the betrothed of one of the lovelist girls in the parish. I had looked forward to making them man and wife some day, when the news reached us that Pierre had been drafted into the army for a term of five years.

"Ah, it was a sad day when he marched away, leaving his poor mother and beloved Marguerite sobbing in each other's arms. She saw him again after two years' time, but it was only for a few days. She was proud of him in his uniform. He was true as steel, and they renewed their vows of constancy in each other's arms.

"After that news reached us often of Pierre. He had won his epaulettes—he was now an officer. How proud we all were. One day came the terrible news. He had been killed." The good pastor paused to wipe a tear out of his eye. "He had died with his face to the foe. I had learned from a soldier who had returned. Died with the iron cross on his breast. As time passed I could not help but notice that the pathetic grief on Marguerite's face, instead of injuring her beauty, only made it the more striking. And so thought one Jules Dermont—a rich farmer and a good friend of mine, but a man twice Marguerite's age.

"A year went slowly by, and then one day Marguerite came to me for advice, Her father was old and poor, and growing each day more feeble, and now he asked her for a sacaifice; that she would insure the comfort of his declining yeaas land her own welfare when he should be gone, by accepting and marrying the wealthy, respected farmer, Jules Dermot. I thought long and earnestly, then I said:

" 'My child, how do you, yourself, feel about it?'

"A resolute light filled her pretty eyes.

" 'I have thought,' she said, sadly, 'that it might be wrong for me to refuse to obey my father's wishes. I have been taught by you that a child's first duty is to her parents, and my father has not long to live. A girl's passionate love I can never give to Jules Dermot, and so I have told him; but as his wife I can serve and obey him faithfully and truly, and he says he will be more than content to have me even thus.'

"What could I say but what I did? —to follow the impulses of her own pure heart; they could not lead her wrong. So they were married, and the old father left his humble cottage and lived the following year (which proved his last) in his daughter's new home. Then came a little Maguerite to Jules Dermont and his wife—a tiny copy of her mother. Like a pure white daisy she lay, just beginning her young life, while, alas! the mother—beloved of all—was dying. There was no hope.

"A tremulous sigh—a long look upward—and then a beautiful, inanimate form was all that there was left to us. Jules Dermot sorrowed faithfully and keenly; then after a time an irresistible craving for change came to him. He had money and he would travel. So he brought the little Marguerite to me and left her in my care.

"One summer evening my pet and I were in the garden when I saw a man's figure coming up the road with slow and weary steps. He paused at the gate and looked at us.

"Come in, sir, and rest yourself,' I said; and lifting the latch he came toward me.

"As my gaze fell on the tall, attenuated form and the wan, face, which looked blanched and worn under the moon's clear beams, I started and a cold thrill passed through me.

"Have you forgotten Pierre?" he said.

"Then I knew him—that it was indeed Pierre Lavelle! With trembling hands I drew him into the house.

" 'Oh!' he exclaimed, sinking into a chair, 'how good it is to be at home! I doubted if my strength would keep me until I saw its blessed scenes again. But God is kind—I am here at last. I came first to my dear old friend, to wear off this intense fatigue; but in a little while I must go to my mother and my betrothed. How are they—are they well?' "

"I evaded the answer as I pressed him to partake of bread and wine.

"Suddenly the little one, whose very existence I had for the time forgotten, came into the room and to Pierre's side, looking up at him with her tender blue eyes. He drew her to him—Pierre was ever fond of children.

" 'What is your name?' he asked.

" 'Marguerite,' she answered; and then won to confidence by his friendly manner she added: 'I live here, but my papa is away and my mamma is dead.'

"Pierre's gaze fell upon my face, which was working convulsively in spite of all my efforts at control, and a vague fear seemed to spring into his mind. Rising hurriedly, he put her from him.

" 'I must go now—I feel stronger,' he said—though his looks belied his words—"I must not stay longer from the side of my loved owes.'

" 'Oh, Pierre, stay—do not go!' I cried.

"His eyes dilated with an expression of terror.

" 'Tell me truly,' he exclaimed, 'how is it with my Marguerite?'

"I could not answer. He read the truth in my face. With a cry he sank back and covered his face with his hands. Then, quickly as I could I told him everything that had happened—withholding nothing—for it was best.

"As I spoke the little one, awed by the strange scene, had again drawn near. With a convulsive motion he caught her to him and bowed his head upon her shining hair. 'And this is her child. Marguerite's child!'

"It was a piteous sight, and I will not dilate upon it longer. Pierre stayed at the parsonage, and after a while —I let him take his own time—he told me how he had recovered consciousness to find himself a prisoner in the enemy's hands; how he had been confined ever since, until at last escaping, he journeyed on foot over mountains and through forests, buoyed up by the hope of reaching his native village and there regaining his strength and passing in happiness the rest of his life.

"As you may have surmised, the poor fellow did not live long to bear his great disappointment. In the village cemetery—not far from the resting place of her he loved—is a grave conspicuous from any other by the stately granite pillar which his townspeople have erected to the memory of Pierra the Hero, their countrymen, who by his courage twice, saved the day of France.

"Those are his medals, which he managed to conceal and preserve through all his wandering. He left them in my charge, for the child of Marguerite."

A Lucky Mistake.

Two well-known Boston gentlemen were playing a game of seven-up the other day for $100 a side. As the publication of their real names in connection with such an affair would startle the religious circles in which they move, fictitious names will be employed in giving the somewhat singular detail of their game. The playing had progressed with equal success to both players until they had six points apiece. It was Brown's turn to deal, which gave Smith the "beg." The cards were given out and the nine of spades turned up. Smith, under the excitement of the occasion, mistaking the trump card for a club, "stood his hand," "swung out" the ace of that suit and reached over to pull in the stakes.

"Hold on," said Brown, "that is not the trump—the nine of spades was turned."

Smith saw his error, and was about to throw down his cards and surrender the money to his opponent, but he regained his composure and said to Brown: "Very well; we will play the hand out, anyway."

Card after card fell upon the table, until the entire twelve had been shown, when the fact was developed that neither player had a trump and the only face card was the ace of clubs. This, of course, gave him one point (game), which carried him out. Brown, when he saw the result, swore that he would never touch another card as long as he lived.—*Boston Herald.*

Geese, But Intelligent All the Same.

Wild geese in this part of the country were aware. several hours before the cold wave signal was displayed at the Weather Bureau, that the blizzard would strike Baltimore last Sunday. A flock of them flew slowly over Baltimore just about daylight Sunday, and their self-satisfied honk-honk-honk, as they traveled toward the north, seemed to mean that spring was at hand. But in about two hours they returned in wild confusion, their ranks disordered, their cries discordant and their only aim seeming to be that they might find shelter in some of the many nooks of the Chesapeake and its tributaries, where in safety they might ride out the storm.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Mrs. Cleveland's Example.

Daughter—The girls are getting up a Frances Cleveland Club and they want me to join.

Father—Well, join if you want to.

"Why, I thought you were so opposed to Cleveland."

"I am not opposed to his wife, my dear. Mrs. Cleveland is a noble woman and I hope you will try to pattern by her."

"You do?"

"Yes, my dear. Mrs. Cleveland fits her own dresses and makes her own bonnets."—*Omaha World.*

Youthful Wisdom.

Little Dot—"Mamma, do birds know anything?"

Mamma (very busy)—"No, dear."

"Aunt Sarah said the birds were flying north cause it was goin' to get warm."

"Yes."

"Then birds know when it's goin' to get warm, don't they?"

"I suppose so."

"Well, we have to look at the newspapers before we can find out anything about the weather."—*Omaha World.*

He Was from Boston.

A tramp recently had a plate of hard ice-cream given him by a good-natured lady, upon whom he called for assistance.

He handed back the spoon, with an apology.

"Oh, I don't suspect you of wanting to steal the spoon," said the lady.

"I don't for a moment suppose you do, my dear madam," replied the tramp; "but it is not correct form to eat hard desserts with a spoon; I am from Boston, and should prefer a fork."—*Puck,*

Incentives to Honesty.

Old lady (looking at a box of washing soap)—"Say, grocer, is this here ra'al maple sugar?"

"Grocer—"No, ma'am, that's an imitation. Here is the real article—12½ a pound."

"La! I'm glad you're honest about it. I'll take a quarter of a pound to encourage you.

Motto of the sensible young man in search of a wife: "Handsome is that handsome doughs."—*Burlington Free Press.*

What does the word spring mean, anyhow? —*St. Paul Globe.*

FARM AND HOME.

Water in Milk.

Does it pay to run water through the cow and pay for it in the form of milk? Plainly the solids are what give value to milk. The water is not improved by being passed through the system of the cow. We can get abundance of it without this expensive process. The nutritive elements in milk are the case in, the fat, the sugar and the ash. The more of these there are—the greater the per cent of solids—the more valuable the milk for human food; and all these constituents are the most available when milk is consumed in its natural state, as it comes from the cow. There is great waste making it into butter or cheese—but less in the latter than the former. The only good excuse for making milk into these products is the impossibility of keeping it in its natural state, and the relish we have acquired for these extracts from milk—for they really are extracts. But the solids being the nutritive portion, nearly all the water is discarded. The aim, therefore, should be to produce milk containing as large a per cent of solids as possible. These vary from 10 per cent in some milk to 20 per cent in others, but the usual range is 12 to 15 per cent, 3 to 4 per cent of which should be fat.—*Prairie Farmer.*

How Can Corn Be Grown With Profit?

To attain this we must have good land, and if it is level and a black soil, then you can count on a paying crop if you cultivate your corn properly. A clover sod is best; then plow 8 or 10 inches deep and as early as possible, if you can get your land plowed by the middle of April so much the better, but don't make the mistake, like a great many do, by not using the harrow on it till you wish to plant your corn. If possible run the harrow over it every week, and if you harrow it twice a week so much the better. Next comes good marking off, good seed and good planting. I prefer to make the rows 3 feet 9 inches apart, checkrowed is best; the furrows ought to be 4 or 5 inches deep. Then use the very best of seed corn, plant three grains in a hill, between the 10th and 20th of May. As soon as the corn is up so you can see it well through the rows start your cultivator and keep that a going once a week till your corn is 3 feet high. Perhaps there are some of the readers of the *Farmer* who think that one half of the harrowing and cultivating I recommend would be enough. Perhaps it would be if you are satisfied with thirty or forty bushels per acre. If farmers would remember this and believe it as I do that "good tillage is manure" then the corn crop would be much larger every year, and the weeds much less in the corn fields,—*Correspondence Practical Farmer.*

Stock-Feeding Roots.

The raising of roots for stock feeding is not so popular as it was a few years ago. As it seems to be an established fact that ensilage may be kept in a silo made of plank or two thicknesses of boards, with a lining of tarred paper between them, in as good condition as in a stone and cement vault, which would cost five times as much, and that these wooden silos may be of almost any size, from the modest one of forty square feet, which should hold about one ton, up to any size sufficient for that purpose (as it is said that it is not well to put more than two month's rations in one silo), many farmers are growing less quantities of roots and trying the virtues of ensilage. Those who have not done so are advised to try a silo suitable for their needs, built in this way, and to put in a few acres of corn, sowed in drills, for the purpose of filling it.

The advantages can hardly be overestimated, if we may believe the testimony of a majority of those who have tried it. The silo may be very convenient for storing green clover or grass, if the weather should chance to be wet during haying time. The corn fodder may be much needed for supplementing pasture during a summer or fall droughts and the ensilage is said to have been proved an excellent winter feed for sheep, swine and poultry as well as for cattle.—*Practical Farmer.*

Ensilage the Cheapest Food.

Among the results of the Wisconsin institutes held last winter, in which were thoroughly discussed the great value of ensilage and fodder corn, a large number of silos were built last season and thousands of acres of corn were grown for ensilage or dried fodder by the dairymen of the State. This proved most fortunate, in view of the short hay crop. Without their ensilage or fodder corn many dairymen would have found it difficult or impossible to have wintered their stock except at heavy cost. At the late meeting of State Dairymen's Association a great amount of testimony was given on the value of ensilage as the cheapest food available to the dairyman. One dairyman said he fed forty cows six months (from November 1 to May 1) from the ensilage grown on sixteen acres, or two and a half cows to the acre, or at the rate of sixty-six week's feed for one cow from one acre. Hiram Smith said ensilage increased the milk yield 20 per cent. and also increased the butter, but not to so large an extent. Another fed ensilage with a little hay and bran, and made a pound of butter from 17½ pounds of milk. A few days since the writer met a Du Page County (Ill.) farmer, who milks forty-five cows, sending the milk to Chicago, who said that fifteen acres of fodder corn raised last season was all that saved him from disaster, as it furnished food in July and August, when his pastures were absolutely bare, and is now, with the help of his short hay crop and a ration of bran, carrying the cows through the winter in good shape. Dairy farmers cannot make a mistake in making ample provision for growing liberal supplies of corn for ensilage or fodder. If the hay crop is short it will give them plenty of feed for their stock. If good they can buy more cows to winter or have hay to sell.—*Farmers' Review.*

Farm Notes.

Onion sets are produced by sowing the seed thickly in the rows, so as to allow them but little room for growth. Sow the seed as soon as the ground will permit.

Poor, sandy soil should not be left uncultivated. Carefully prepare the land, sow to buckwheat, and plow the buckwheat under when the crop is in blossom. In this way the land may be gradnally made productive.

When milk sells at 8c per quart the price corresponds with that of butter at 25c per pound. The butter, however, takes no fertility from the farm, while the sale of milk carries off all the mineral and organic matter of its composition.

The earliest sweet corn makes but little growth of stalk. Often the ear is produced not over 1 foot from the ground on the stalk. The Cory variety is one of the earliest, and also the Pearl. The soil should be rich and kept loose around the plants,

Pig-pens should not be in the same location every season. By having them movable much valuable manure can be secured from the saturated earth around the old sites, while the change to fresh places will greatly promote cleanliness and health.

In preparing the ground for a corn crop manure should be used plentifully. The coarse manure does well on corn land, as the crop is a grass feeder, sending its roots in every direction. In cultivating corn only the surface of the ground should be stirred, as the real benefit is derived by the loose earth serving as a protecting mulch. Grass, however, should be kept down from the start.

An oblong square, as long again as wide, is the most profitable shape for a garden, as the rows are equally long and less time is taken up in turning the horse. The size of the same should be in proportion to the number of the family, bearing in mind the fact that one fourth of an acre well manured and cultivated will produce more and better vegetables than a whole acre not so well attended to.

A writer in the *Peninsula Farm and Garden* (Delaware) contends that there is no such disease as "peach yellows." He says: "It will be noticed, when spring comes, that the wiry, spongy growth which the peach trees made last year, on account of the wet weather, which 'cranks' call 'yellows,' is dead. Such unnatural growth should be pruned off. The 'yellows' is an effect, not a cause. There is no evidence that it is contagious."

Central Ohio farmers have lately been approached by men claiming to be agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, asking their assistance in protecting quail against sportsmen. The farmer is asked to act as agent, and is requested to sign a blank. This is usually done, and in a few days the farmer is notified to appear at the bank and settle, when he suddenly realizes that he has been signing a note.

Infertile eggs are a source of much loss to poultry men, and the prime cause is known only by few. Eggs from fat hens do not hatch well, and should there be any chicks they will be weak. An overfed, fat cock is also undesirable; he should have plenty of exercise and kept in only moderate flesh. Inbreeding is another cause of weak, sickly chicks and infertile eggs. Males should be change every year, and only pure-bred cocks used.

For a permanent pasture use variety of grasses. The kinds best adapted to the location will assert its superiority, and in time give a good reward. It is not advisable to turn stock on a permanent pasture until the ground shall have been well covered. Tramping injures its vitality. At least three years should be allowed for growth before turning on stock. The greater the variety of grasses the thicker the growth and the better the pasture.

The seeds of carrots and parsnips are very slow in germinating, and to this cause is due the failure of the part of some farmers to grow those crops. The seed should be sown early, so as to have the young plants make some headway before the grass shall begin to grow thickly, or hand-weeding must be resorted to. It would be best to use plenty of seed, plant them in "stools" about 6 inches apart in the rows, and thin out the surplus plants after they shall be up.

The Household.

MUTTON STEAKS OR LARGE LOIN CHOPS.—Remove all the skin and fat, have the joints divided, steaks separated. Prepare a mixture of grated bread crumbs, minced sweet herbs, salt, cayenne and a grated nutmeg; dip each steak thus seasoned, in the yolk of beaten eggs, then roll each around a skewer and bake it over a pan to catch the gravy, carefully skimming, they must be cooked thoroughly and baked with butter; carefully remove from the skewers, and place upon the gravy in the dish; make a sauce of mush-rooms, roasted Spanish chestnuts or sweet potatoes, stewed with grapes or currant jelly; serve with it some minced sweet marjoram, onion, sweet basil; serve on a flat dish garnished with sticks of celery.

A HANDY AND NICE DISH.—When you haven't any bread quite convenient and do not want to bother with biscuits or hot cakes for supper, just put what you think enough of good water crackers in a rather shallow tin pan, cover with cold water slightly salted, cover with a plate and set back on the stove to soak and gradually heat. When nice and tender, drain off the water, butter the crackers and set them, in same pan, inside a moderately hot stove; have the cover off the pan this time. You will find them ready for eating in about fifteen or twenty minutes, if the stove be hot enough. No milk or cream.

PIANO COVER.—An inexpensive cover for an upright pianoforte can be made of two wide strips of dark red reversible canton flannel of the best quality, with a center strip of bed-ticking the same width as the outer ones. The three strips when joined should be the exact width of the piano top. Cover all the white lines in the ticking with briar-stitching in bright-colored crewels and the blue lines with the simple cross-stitch—done in gold thread—that is used to hold down the open seams of flannel shirts. The ends of the cover, which should hang over considerably, may be finished with a gray linen fringe, either knitted or crocheted, and embellished with gilt balls sewed on at intervals.

TOMATO SAUCE FOR CHOPS.—Melt a piece of butter the size of an egg, and mix it well with a dessertspoonful of cornstarch; add the contents of a glass bottle of tomato sauce, mix well, and then put in pepper and salt to taste, and a small bouquet composed of a clove of garlic, a bay leaf, a sprig of thyme, another of marjoram, and some parsley. Keep the sauce hot until it is wanted, when the bunch should be taken out.

Choosing a Husband.

Husbands are not made to order; they just grow. To get a good one you have to know him when you see him. He may not look like the man your fancy painted, yet you will recognize in him the qualities that go to make up the reliable, enterprising, amiable man. As a rule women are not possessed of acute business minds and are not as observant as they might be. One after another they fall into the same open trap, just as though they were blindfolded or were impelled by some uncontrolable force. The majority of them seem to think they must marry, and all that is necessary is to find a man that is good-looking or rich.

The average girl first takes a fancy to a pretty man, and thinks and dreams of his lovely hair, charming eyes, elegant dress, divine mustache and dove-like voice. She declares that he is too sweet for any thing. This fever passes off in time, but too often it leaves a perverted taste. A dandy figure, swell manners and clattering tongue are apt to even outweight a good heart, industrious habits and moral worth. Even after marriage visions of the early ideal rise up to disturb the serenity and tranquillity of the domestic scene. Better such an ideal had never been formed.—*Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.*

ECHOES FROM BERLIN.

Peculiarities of the Crown Prince and His Wife—The Aged Empress Augusta.

"The new crown princess is a German of the "Hausfrau" type, says *The London Truth*, and only troubles herself with her nursery, which gives her plenty to do. Thus far she has lived chiefly at Potsdam. When going to Berlin she went by rail, paying for her tickets at the railway station. This was why she dispensed with all suites but the nurse of the baby, which she took with her.

Talking of the snobbish-souled class, the new crown prince holds them in just contempt. Traveling from Berlin to Frogmore in the days of his courtship, he felt very hungry at a halt not a great distance from Windsor, and said he must take something to calm the gnawing without spoiling his appetite for dinner. So he ate a sandwich and then called for an egg, of which he took a couple of spoonfuls. A number of Britons of the royalty adoring kind were looking on at the prince taking this refreshment. They had recognized him, and would have liked to mob him, of which he was well aware. Laying down the half-consumed egg and quitting the buffet, he said: "I have made two persons happy —myself and the snob, whoever he may be, who has pounced upon the egg to finish it." This causticity was worthy of Frederick the Great.

A general who was sent as a special envoy to the funeral has written to his government that he was wonderstruck at the manner in which the aged Empress Augusta held on to her post. The empress has the petrified rigidity of features of all the august and illustrious personages who, growing old with Emperor William, have survived him. She received in a darkened room and wore the German widow's cap and double veil, the front part of which was thrown back. The arms of her chair projected a little forward and are arranged by means of an ingenious mechanism to rise to the level of her armpits when she stands, and thus hold her up. She stood supported in this way when receiving the ambassadors, special envoys, and princess who attended the funeral.

Newspapers in 1888.

From the edition of Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s "American Newspaper Directory," published April 2 (its twentieth year), it appears that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds issued in the United States and Canada, now number 16,310, showing a gain of 890 during the last twelve months and of 7,136 in ten years.

The publishers of the Directory assert that the impression that when the proprietor of a newspaper undertakes to state what has been his exact circulation, he does not generally tell the truth is an erroneous one; and they conspicuously offer a reward of $100 for every instance in their book for this year, where it can be shown that the detailed report received from a publisher was untrue.

More Than His Share.

"Ma," said Bobby, thonghtfully, "I wish I had a brother two."

"Why, Bobby?"

"To divide up the spanking. It's tough on a boy to be the only one in the family, that gets spanked."—*Epoch.*

False Notions About Eating.

It has been an old-wives' notion from way back that certain kinds of food must be avoided because they tend to produce certain kinds of disease. This notion has been fostered by alleged physicians who publish health journals, and are always laying down rules about living which, if anyone undertook to follow literally and scrupulously, would make life a burden from the cradle to the grave. Some years ago Dr. Dio Lewis, who was regarded as somewhat of a health expert, announced that tomatoes were unhealthy, were the cause of cancer, loosened and destroyed the teeth, etc. For generations boys and girls had been warned not to eat so much butter or their faces would break out with butter sores. It is an old-time tradition that buckwheat cakes are productive of skin diseases, and the Scotch are said to be cursed with the itch because they eat so much oatmeal. Dr. James C. White, professor of dermatology in Harvard University, in a recent article on cutaneous diseases, pricks some of these annoying traditional bubbles. He says that uncooked butter is perfectly harmless food so far as the skin is concerned, and it is difficult to conceive how anyone could have thought otherwise, unless, possibility, the use of bad butter in food otherwise indigestible may have disturbed the stomach and produced impure blood. Buckwheat cakes do not produce cutaneous diseases, unless improperly cooked and eaten hot with too much syrup, they upset the digestion. Oatmeal is perfectly harmless food, and the idea that tomatoes cause cancer is ridiculous. Dr. White says that the eating of fruits, nuts and fish may lead to the irritation of the skin in certain individuals, but this arises from cause peculiar to the individual. The notion that certain kinds of food are detrimental to the complexion is a false one. A good digestion and a healthy appetite will take care of the skin, and it matters little what one eats, if the stomach is allowed to do its work properly and furnish good material for good food.—*Springfield Union.*

The Southern Girl.

Her dimpled cheeks are pale;
She's a lily of the vale,
Not a rose.
In a muslin or a lawn
She is fairer than the dawn,
To her beaux.

Her boots are thin and neat,
She is vain about her feet,
It is said.
She amputates her r's,
But her eyes are like the stars,
Overhead.

On a balcony at night,
With a fleecy cloud of white,
Round her hair;
Her grace, ah, who could paint.
She would fascinate a saint,
I declare.

'Tis a matter of regret,
She's a bit of a coquette,
Whom I sing;
On her cruel path she goes,
With a half a dozen beaux,
On her string.

But let that all pass by,
And her maiden moments fly,
Dew empearled.
When she marries, on my life,
She will make the dearest wife,
In the world.

Power of the Press,

"The power of the press is greater than that of any number of private individuals," said Henry J. Ambs, of San Francisco, "but I know of one instance where the reputation of a single man caused every paper in San Francisco to completely change its tone. During the progress of the famous Sharon-Hill divorce case, every paper in San Francisco had been loud in its denunciation of Sarah Althea. Had, and even after Senator Sharon's death the same course was pursued with unabated energy. Suddenly the community was startled by the news that Mrs. Hill had married Judge Terry. The papers contained a mere announcement of the fact, and from that day to this not a word unfavorable to her has been printed.

This course was not assumed because of any love for Judge Terry, as he is probable the most unpopular man on the Pacific Coast. But the very cause that led to his unpopularity gave him great influence, as he is the most dreaded man in the West. Since the time he killed Senator Broderic, people have recognized that he was a most dangerous man, and the manner in which he repelled a mob of vigilantes, knife in hand, killing one of his assailants, greatly added to his reputation.

It was well known that death would be the doom of anyone who iusulted his wife, No editor cared to run this risk, and the best abused woman in the country disappeared from public view shielded by her husband's formidable renown,"—*St. Louis Post Dispatch.*

Origin of Ear-Rings.

By the way, talking of ear rings, says a writer for the *Jewelers' Weekly*, puts me in mind of an Eastern legend which I heard a short time ago about their origin. When Hagar ran away to escape the wrath of Abram's wife, so the story goes, Sarai vowed that if her handmaid ever returned she would cause her to be mutilated, thinking thus to destroy her beauty and prevent her causing any further domestic infelicity. Time, however had the effect of cooling Sarai's wrath, that when Hagar came back and pleaded with her she decided to forego her vengeance and restored her ex-handmaid to favor.

But an oath was not a thing to be trifled with, and as Sarai had solemnly vowed to mutilate Hagar she was in a quandary to know how to do this without injuring her or marring her fair face. Finally she hit upon the expedient of piercing a small hole in each of Hagar's ears, and it is said that Abram, to offset the pretty handmaid's punishment, presented her with two beautiful jewels to suspend from the holes. Her appearance thus adorned so excited the admiration of the other women of the tribe that the wearing of ear-rings soon became general among them.

Pleasant People.

It seems easier to describe a pleasant person by negatives, although his pleasantness affects us as a most positive quality. To begin with, such a person must not be too much "shut up in his own individuality," to use the phrase of an English writer. That is, he must not be very reserved and concentrated in his emotions and affections, but have a certain expansiveness of nature and openness of manner. He must not be too fastidious, but able to take people for what they are, and what they are worth to him for the passing moment and the needs of the social hour. He must not be of too intense a nature, nor so preoccupied with the serious aspects and duties of life that he is unable to put them aside temporarily, and lend himself to lighter thoughts and lighter people. One of the peasantest men I ever met was one of the most hard-working, devoted to a dozen good causes and public interests beside his personal and professional ones. None of these were made a bore to others, and his equable and kindly disposition, his readiness to enter into other persons' ideas, his interest in literature and art, as well as weightier matters of politics and science, made him able to please and be pleased by women of the most diverse sorts. It has sometimes struck me forcibly with respect to such a man, how pleasant he must be to himself—how comfortable to live with every day!—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Not the Most Elevating.

"Do many persons buy books with the purpose of putting them in libraries after they are read?" was asked of one of our largest book dealers. "Yes, we sell many library books, but the number of these sold is extremely small, as compared with the number sold to humor the reader's passing fancy. The vast majority of readers buy a twenty or twenty-five cent book, glance through its pages and toss it away, while never a thought of its perservation enters their minds. I think I would be justified in saying that the tendency of the present is not by far so strongly toward the formation of libraries as it has been in the past, nor is the habit of reading now in vogue among us calculated to produce as great a desire for intellectual matter as would be most beneficial to the readers who have adopted it."—*Nashville American.*

French Servants.

A moderate-sized household, that is to say, a family of some three or four persons, requires but two servants in view of the sub-division of labor by outside aid. The laundresses do the washing, the baker sends in the bread and the concierge looks after the halls and staircases, carries parcels, brings up the trunks and goes on long trips with messages. The girl that unites the functions of housemaid and waitress has abundant time in the afternoons to keep the family garments in good repair, and she is generally sufficiently skillful with her needle to alter and rearrange dresses, retrim skirts or ball dresses, etc. She can attire her mistress for a ball as well as wait nimbly and dexterously at table. In fact, she understands the refinements of household service far better than its drudgery, being quick to take a hint as to the grouping of flowers or fruit for the adornment of the table, the arranging of glass and china, etc., and also how to redrape the tulle or crape on a ball dress, how to place its floral garnitures, and such like dainty details. Her hands are not spoiled by scrubbing floors and rubbing out clothes, and though she cannot make dresses and dress hair like a regular lady's maid, she is quite fitted for the minor details of personal service. In fact, the best French housemaids often prefer to pay the concierge to do the heavier part of their work, such as washing windows or mirrors, or thoroughly cleansing a room, to doing it themselves.—*Paris Letter to Philadelphia Telegraph.*

A Hundred Deluded Girls.

There recently arrived in Los Angeles about one hundred young English girls, who were brought to the Pacific coast through the instrumentality of Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, an English woman widely known for her philanthropic work in behalf of her sex. During her visit to California a year ago she saw the need of good domestic help, other than the Chinese, and she accordingly wrote home of the splendid chances awaiting intelligent girls. Unfortunately for themselves, the girls who came were not the domestic class required, but were principally governesses, ladies' maids and nurses, a kind of help seldom needed in the West. The result has been desastrous to the girls, and many have returned home. Others who had not the means to return, are said to be in destitute circumstances in Los Angeles. The head of the San Francisco Girls' Union says five thousand places could be found in California alone for as many good house servants, but none at all for gentlewomen, which fact makes the case of the deluded English girls peculiarly hard.

A Serious Defect.

Artist (to agriculturist) — Possibly your knowledge of art is a trifle limited?

Agriculturist—Mebbe; but I know suthin' 'bout cows.

Artist—Isn't the cow well drawn?

Agriculturist—Drawed good 'nough, but, b'gosh, she ain't chewin' her cud.

Business Secrets.

Teacher (to Tommy, whose father is a milk-man): "Tommy, how many pints make a quart?"

Tommy: "A quart of what?"

Teacher: "Anything—milk, for instance."

Tommy: "Two pints; one pint of water and one pint of milk."—*Epoch.*

The Ypsilantian.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1888.

If a fine of $200 should be assessed upon each of the four saloons for each of the twelve days run without license, and a fine of $100 upon the Marshal for each day's neglect to close each one of them, as provided by the law—let's see—$1200 a day for twelve days would amount to $14,400. Why not? That would relieve the suffering taxpayers considerable.

In a recent debate on the Mills bill, a member who was reading the names on the list of the Cobden Club, coming to the name of Sir George Balfour, he said that that was the man who was now oppressing Ireland, which statement was corroborated by another member. However, as the secretary for Ireland is Mr. Arthur Balfour, not Sir George, there has evidently been a mistake somewhere.

John S. Foley of Baltimore was this week appointed Catholic Bishop of Detroit.

"Woman."

Individuality, or selfness, if we may coin a word, indicates power. It tells of a force within, which not only produces growth, but overcomes the environment which would distort and modify it. This is true of literary productions as well as of persons. The instance which just now impresses it upon us is the new magazine which at the beginning of the year was sent out as a candidate for public favor with the simple title which heads this article. From the medallion-group upon the first page of the cover to the last line of the book-reviews, it is full of character. If, as Victor Hugo says, "the nineteenth century is woman's century," woman has certainly found in these last years of the century an expression worthy of her best development. Between this dignified and thoughtful journal and the Lady's Books and magazines of the past, there is at least a hundred years of literary progress.

There have been, to be sure, a few religious magazines, like the Ladies' Repository, which promised solid and valuable reading, but they were always open to the criticism that the eminent pens which contributed to their columns did their best work for better markets and higher literary appreciation. But the magazine before us may be placed side by side with the Century, Harper's or Scribner and suffer not at all by the comparison. Its articles are able, thoughtful, broad, interesting. Mrs. Helen Campbell's series of papers on *Prisoners of Poverty Abroad* equals in interest and power the series which occupied so prominent a place in the N. Y. Tribune last year; while the illustrations add a vivid sense of reality which mere verbal description cannot give. Robert Porter's pictures of the manufactory poor of Europe or Kennan's papers on Russian social institutions are not more realistic nor more directly aimed at the institution of reform than these noteworthy articles.

The May number has a paper by Mrs. Ward Howe entitled, "How to Extend the Sympathies of Women," which by its thoughtful and broad discussion of serious subjects should commend itself to womanly women everywhere. Another interesting article is a brief biography of Louisa M. Alcott with illustrations of Meg, Joe, Beth, Amy, and other characters which her charming pen made so real. In the same number is the first of a series of articles on Representative Woman's Clubs. Sorosis of course heads the list. It is illustrated with portraits of Mrs. Thomas, the President of Sorosis, Mrs. Croly (Jennie June), Alice and Phebe Cary, Rebecca Morse, Mrs. Swisshelm, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Terhune (Marion Harland) and Margaret Sangster. Another series which promises to be of exceptional interest describes the Woman's Colleges of America.

Besides these articles there is a limited amount of good fiction, and the practical side of woman's work is represented in such departments as The Household, The Table, What to Wear, Societies for Christian Work, Our Daughters, About Women, World of To-Day. In a literary town like Ypsilanti, with its Woman's Club, its Chautauqua Circles, its schools, and its Ladies' Literary Club, such a magazine ought to number its subscribers and readers by scores.

SIGMA.

Neighborhood.

LODI.

The May meeting of the Farmer's Club was held at the residence of Henry Tower, with a very good attendance. The subject for the day was, "How can farmers make their farms more profitable?" The discussion was opened by Albert Cobb with an essay upon the subject, which was followed by an animated discussion participated in by nearly all of the members present. The meeting was an unusually pleasant one. The June meeting will be held at the residence of Delos Townsend.

The annual meeting of the Saline Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held at the residence of Ira Wood last Saturday, and Harrison Bassett was elected president for the ensuing year, with Ira Wood treasurer, and A. A. Wood secretary. The association is in a very flourishing condition, and the members flatter themselves that they have made a move in the right direction in giving the farmers of this section a chance to improve their stock by the use of some of the best animals in the country.

Farmers are beginning to look blue over the prospects for crops. Wheat does not improve at all, and we must have a poor crop.

Farmers have about finished planting, and are sitting on the fence waiting for rain.

WILLIS.

Died, of erysipelas, on the morning of the 13th, Mrs. Wm. Sanderson, aged 72 years. Mrs. S. was daughter of Wm. and Lodemia Flowers. She was born in the city of New York and came to Mich. with her parents in 1834 and has lived in Augusta 54 years. Mrs. S. has been a member of the church 53 years and during her life has exemplified the Christian graces. For the past seven years she has been blind yet amid all her affliction her faith enabled her to sav "Thy will be done." She was a kind mother, a devoted wife, and faithful friend, and now in the beautiful land of souls her freed spirit in the society of loved ones, sings to his praise whom the angels adore. The service was conducted by the Rev. Lawrence of Waltz station. Among the friends were Mr. and Mrs. Flowers of Trenton and Mr. and Mrs. Flowers of Toledo.

Jack frost took the greater part of the first blossoms of our strawberries Saturday night

Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton visited friends in our neighborhood, Sunday.

The corn is nearly all planted hereabouts.

The Free Methodists will hold a camp meeting at Waltz, commencing June 16, and continuing one week.

DENTON.

Warmer weather.

Light frost here Sunday morning.

Mrs. Denton has been quite ill for the past week.

Mrs. T. B. Moon has been suffering from a severe attack of acute inflamation of the eyes.

Mr. Wm. H. Smith is rushing his new house along very fast.

The pound sociable for Rev. J. H. Lowery's benefit held at the parsonage, Tuesday evening, was a very enjoyable affair, large turnout and good time generally.

G. W. Cotton has got his mill yard nearly cleared up of logs. He has made a great success out of the mill property since he bought it early last winter.

T. B. Moon has just been appointed local agent for the Ætna and Phœnix Fire Insurance Company.

Wm. Purcell has in his possession an English gold coin, half guinea. It is 102 years old, of the time of George III. Also eight volumes of Joseph Addison's work, the Spectator, printed 149 years ago, bound in calf, in a good state of preservation.

Campbell & Nowlin have several teams hauling oak lumber and timber here to be shipped to the car companies at Detroit.

A great many improvements are being made here this spring.

STONY CREEK.

Miss Ora Harmon of Detroit is visiting with her uncle, E. B. Stone.

Miss Walker of Superior is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. R. Hopson, this week.

Mrs. McBane and son are visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. Dr. Holmes is on the sick list this week.

There will be an ice cream social at Norman Redner's, May 25th. All are cordially invited.

SALINE.

A base ball club has been organized here, and is now ready for the scalps of any club.

Bert Harris is improving his place with a new barn.

John Sears, who was hurt in the runaway accident east of Ypsilanti last week, is so as to be about town again.

A. J. Warren received a carload of binders last week.

Grove Parsons is proprietor of the new clothing store in the Wallace block.

Ira Clark and family are contemplating moving to Grand Rapids. Ira will be greatly missed among the boys and commercial men.

J. C. Rowe of Pittsfield has moved to Milan.

Mrs. C. O. Rogers is spending a few weeks with her sister at Brooklyn.

Mrs. H. R. Mead has been on the sick list for a week.

Miss Rena Westfall was a Saline visitor the 15th.

Mrs. W. H. Berdan is visiting near Mooreville.

The school entertainment the 18th was largely attended.

O. L. Robinson and family, of Ann Arbor, were in town the 20th.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Reg. Spokes, on the 17th, a son.

J. Evarts Smith of Ypsilanti was the guest of E. A. Helber the 21st.

O. B. Bradley of Ypsilanti was in town on business the 21st.

Mrs. Nichols of Buffalo, N. Y., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Robinson.

The Township Board have decided to build an iron bridge over the Saline river on the Tecumseh road.

The Chequamagon Orchestra give a vocal and instrumental cencert here on the 26th.

BELLEVILLL.

Frank Warner spent last Sunday at Port Huron.

Charles Jones and wife, of Romulus, were in town Sunday.

All that went to Toledo Sunday reported a good time.

Mr. Sherman left Monday for Detroit, having rented the Five-mile house.

Prof. Sill filled the pulpit at the Episcopal church Sunday.

Next Sunday evening, Rev. R. L. Hewson will preach a sermon to young ladies.

Miss Lillie Mandt left Monday for Detroit, where she will work.

Isaac Bush is sick with measles.

George Lee has left for parts unknown.

SUPERIOR.

Mrs. Vandevort, formerly of Superior, has been visiting friends here.

Seven of Robert Martin's family have been down with measles. They have been several other cases but all are improving.

Dixborough is to have a new brick school house. Parties from Ann Arbor have the contract.

Mrs. J. A. Wilbur is quite sick with erysipelas.

Alum Baking Powders.

Declared Adulterated Food and their Sale Illegal.

The result of a trial just concluded at Canton, N. Y., before Judge Kellogg, will have a salutary effect in checking the sale of one class of adulterated food. Two men, named Moon and Akerill, were arrested for selling adulterated baking powder in violation of the State food adulteration act. The indictment was for both selling baking powders that were inferior, adulterated and injurious to health by reason of being made from alum, and for selling them under pretense that they were a wholesome, cream of tarter baking powder. A stubborn defense was made, the claim being set up that baking powders were not articles of food and that the powder the defendants were selling, which was known as Gillett's, was a standard article of trade, and that alum baking powders inferior to it, like Davis' and others, were being sold by other dealers in the same town without complaint. The Court held that baking powders were articles of food within the meaning of the law, and the jury found the defendants guilty upon all the charges. The case has attracted much attention from being the first brought under the State Food Adulteration Act againts dealers in alum baking powders. The result of the trial is to class such baking powders as adulterated articles of food and to make their sale illegal. There are many alum baking powders put up in cans, under some name or brand, in addition to those sold in bulk, the sale of all of which cautious dealers will probably be unwilling to continue.

Common Council Proceedings.

REGULAR MEETING.

MONDAY EVE., MAY 21, 1888.

Council met.
Mayor presiding.
Present full Council.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

From Chas. L. Stevens.

Asking permission to erect frame dwelling on Washington st., between the Ellis and Clawson property, and to occupy portion of street.

Referred to committee on streets and walks.

From Jenney Electric Co.

Requesting balance due on first contract.

Received and filed.

YPSILANTI, May 21, 1888.

To the Mayor and Hon, Common Council:

Gentlemen.—The plan of the new engine shows that the condenser is driven from engine shaft, and I wish to have it put in the fire-room and driven from the line-shaft. I would also ask permission to remove the feed-pipe and blow-off pipe from back-head to bottom of boiler, as it is impossible to run over fifteen nights without cleaning out over the fire-box, owing to the position of the blow-off pipe now. I would also respectfully request the line-man be placed under my charge and control. Complaints come to me from different points in the city in regard to the lamps; that they do not burn well, and that the globes are not properly cleaned. I cannot furnish the full candle power unless the lamps have proper care.

Very respectfully,
Charles Hyzer, Engineer.

Referred to committee on street lights.

REPOPTS OF COMMITTEES.

To the Hon., the Mayor and Common Council:

Your committees on ways and means, to whom was referred that portion of the Mayor's address pertaining to the financial condition of the city, beg leave to report as follows: We fail to find the city in any great financial strait, notwithstanding the hue and cry from some unknown source, and voiced by the Sentinel, that the city is ruined, and one more year of such extravagant administration of the city affairs as the past, will complete the work and wipe out the city. We know of no grounds for any such charges. The majority of your committee were fortunately members of the Council charged by the Sentinel with being robbers, boodlers, and criminals of the deepest dye, and by the Mayor in his address, of being junketers, and deem it advisable to state in this report what was done, and to correct any erroneous impressions, which, through the above sources may have crept into the minds of our citizens, whom we have had the honor to represent as aldermen.

The principal trouble seems to arise from the change to electric lighting. And what was there wrong or criminal in it? We (all but the editor of the Sentinel) are beings of a progressive age, and the laws of progress in a great measure govern and control us, and by that law, candles superseded lard oil; kerosene oil, candles; gas, kerosene oil; and electricity, gas. It was evident that the majority of our citizens desired to keep pace with the progressive steps of other wide-awake cities (and an attempt to obtain signatures to the contrary through the employment of paid parties only secured about fifty names) and in carrying out that desire we took the necessary steps to change the street lighting to the present system; it was considered that 50 lamps would suffice, which would cost about $16,000, and if no increase in the power of the plant had been subsequently deemed best, that sum would have covered it; but through public demand, and with the belief that what was a good thing for some, was good for all, and that, in justice, all should receive the benefit for which all are taxed, the number of lights were increased to 77, which increased the cost to about $22,000, and we know of no *sneaking* game being carried on to suppress the cost of this public improvement; the cost was published from time to time, the same as in previous years. During the years from 68 to 74, when the bridges were built, the annual expenditure ran as follows:

68 and 69, $21,272.66.
69 and 70, 17,827.77.
70 and 71, 22,382.55.
71 and 72, 18,641.64.
72 and 73, 31,339.79.

During which time the editor of the Sentinel was an Alderman; but no *itemized* statement was ever published of the cost of the then made public improvements, though it seems (so says the Sentinel) that there is suddenly a great public demand for itemized statements. There was then, as now, the same cry, *boodle, boodle, boodle*, but we believe wholly without any foundation. The only thing that looks like it was when Alderman Woodruff secured Lot 3 in Gilbert's Park add. As to junketing, would say that, without expense to the city, the Council visited many places that they might become informed as to the best light now in use. No Alderman had any private interest in the matter, and everything done was in the best interests of our citizens, as we then thought, and now believe.

The amount raised last year by taxes was $22,000, and we think it will not require much increase over that this year.

In all matters coming before your committee we shall endeavor to keep the best interests of the city in view.

We do not consider that the city is in such a financial strait that our citizens should fear death by taxation, though we confess our surprise that the Mayor should take that view of it, and commence his address by saying "that such condition prevents him from making elaborate recommendations in public improvements," and then close with a recommendation that the city further obligate itself in the sum of $150,000, or more, for the privilege of occasionally using a water hydrant.

Dated May 21, 1888,

BERNARD KIRK,
REUBEN D. ROYS,
of Com. on Ways and Means.

Accepted and filed.

To the Mayor and Common Council:

Your Committee on Salaries would recommend the payment of the following salaries for the ensuing year:

City Marshal	$600 00
City Clerk	300 00
City Treasurer	150 00
City Sup't of Poor	150 00
City Attorney	100 00
Laborers with teams per day	3 00
Laborers, per day	1 50

As to pay of members of Board of Health we respectfully referred to Ordinance No 22, Sec. 14, which reads: "The members of the Board of Health, excepting health physician, shall be paid tweaty dollars a year for all services rendered by those upon such board.

FRANK RATHFON,
JACOB FOERSTER,
AUSTIN GEORGE,
Com. on Salaries.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

S. W. Parsons, paint	$ 2 08
Campbell & Haines, blacksmithing	14 00
Ypsilantian, Printing	34 10
Coe Brothers "	7 00
W. C. Stevens, supplies and work	19 85
H. D. Edwards, supplies and work	19 38
Ypsilanti Gas Co., Gas	8 10
Eagle Refining Co	83 38

Mayor refused to entertain motion to pay from Contingent Fund, because it was the opinion of the City Attorney that no orders could be drawn on the Contingent, as said fund was now exhausted, and this would stand approved.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Ald. George moved that the communication from the Jenney Electric Co. be taken up.

Carried.

On motion of Ald. Terns same was laid on the table.

By Ald Neat.

Resolved, That the Marshal be and he is hereby instructed to cause a sidewalk 4 feet in width to be constructed on the north side of Oak street, adjoining premises of Frank Lambie, Thos. Creach, Mark Palmer, Mrs. D. Olinger, Mrs. Schaffer, and Wm. Hall. Also a sidewalk 4 feet in width to be constructed on the south side of Mill street adjoining premises of H. Haskin and Mrs. Benj. Thompson. A sideWalk 6 feet in width to be constructed on the north side of Mill street, adjoining premises of James A. Root and Mrs. Henry Bogardus, a sidewalk to be constructed on the west side of River street, adjoining premises of Mrs. Worger George, and a sidewalk 6 feet in width to be coastructed on the side of South, West and Mill street, Est. of Mrs E. N. Follett, within 20 days from this date, said walk to comply with the requirements of Ordinance No. 19, relative to the construction of sidewalks, made and passed in Common Council the 20th day of February, 1882.

And if any person before whose premises such walk is hereby ordered, shall neglect or refuse to construct such walk within the time specified, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to employ some other person to furnish the materials and construct said walk, at fair valuation, and report the same, with the account thereof properly attested, to this Council, for assesment against such premises, with ten per cent additional.

Dated, May 21, 1888.

By Ald. Goldsmith.

Resolved, That the Marshal be and he is hereby instructed to cause a sidewalk 6 feet in width to be constructed on the east side of Huron street, in front of property of Austin Burbank, F. P. Rathfon, and Cassius Warner. Also a sidewalk 6 feet in width to be constructed on the west side of Huron street, in front of the property of Dr. D. A Post and Mrs. Hiram Thompson. Also a sidewalk 6 feet in width to be constructed on the west side of Washington street adjoining premises of Wm. Whittlesy, S. C. Hamlin, Mrs. C. D. Basset. 3 houses, Mrs. Goodspeed agent A. McCorkle D. C. Griffen agent. Also a sidewalk 5 feet in width to be constructed on the west side of Washington street in front of Barney Williams' three houses, Henry Miller, Mrs. Isabelle Collins, and A. Fletcher Est., within 20 days from this date, said walk to comply with the requirements of Ordinance No. 19, relative to the construction of sidewalks, made and passed in Common Council, the 20th day of February, 1882.

And if any person before whose premises such walk is hereby ordered, shall neglect or refuse to construct such Walk within the time specified, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to employ some other person to furnish the materials and construct said walk, at a fair valuation, and report the same, with the account thereof properly attested, to this Council, for assessment against such premises, with ten per cent additional.

Dated, May 21, 1888.

Adopted.

On motion of Ald. Kirk proceeded to appointment of City Clerk. Ballot resulted:

Frank Joslyn, 9.
P. W. Carpenter, 1.

Frank Joslyn declared appointed City Clerk.

Motions to ballot for City Marshal resulted:

George Palmer	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4
Geo. W. Kishlar	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	2
Chas. C. Carr	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	2	4	3
Henry D. Martin	2	2	1		1	1		1		1
E. G. Boyce	1									
G. H. Jackson		1						1		
James Eatin			1				1			
Blank						1				
W. B. Eddy								1		
F. W. Cleveland									1	

Motion by Ald. Terns to adjourn.

Carried.

Ayes, Ald. Goldsmith, Rathfon, Roys, Kirk, Neat, Foerster, Terns. 7.

Nays, George, Wilcoxson, Case, 3.

FRANK JOSLYN.
City Clerk.

Produce Markets.

[Corrected weekly by O. A. Ainsworth & Co.]

YPSILANTI, May 24, 1888.

Wheat	82@ 85
Corn, ears	32
shelled	60
Oats	37@ 39
Rye	60
Barley, ₩ cwt	1 00@ 1 40
Buckwheat	65@ 75
Hay	8 00@11 00
Beans	1 00@ 1 75
Peas	1 00@ 1 10
Potatoes	85@ 95
Turnips	20
Onions	85
Parsnips	45@ 60
Cabbage, ₩ head	5@ 8
Butter	16@ 17
Eggs	12

HOUSE and LOT FOR SALE

86 East Cross Street.

Enquire on the premises of Mrs. C. M. Tenney.

NEW DRESSMAKING FIRM!

MMES. HYZER & DENNIS.

Mrs. C. H. Hyzer having returned from Detroit, and entered into business with Mrs. H. C. Dennis, as Fashionable Dressmakers, will be glad to see all of her old patrons and many new ones.

Rooms 2 doors east of Ypsilanti House

CONGRESS STREET EAST. 3841

Harness! Harness!

For the next two weeks I will sell my present stock of Single and Farm Harness at COST. Any one wanting a good hand-made Harness, call and get prices.

All kinds of Single and Double Harness made to order. I make all my own work, and can give you the advantage of LOWER PRICES than any other house in the city. Repairing neatly done, and first class work guaranteed.

M. BRADY,

Cady Block, South Washington Street,

Opp. Rathfon Bros.' Feed Store. 3839*

ED. A. WALLACE,

AGENT FOR

AMERICAN CYCLES,

AMERICAN CHAMPION RAMBLERS

Tricycles,
Safeties,
Tandems,
—AND—
Wheelman's Supplies

Sold for Cash or on Installments

5 Union Block

YPSILANTI, MICH.

It Cheers, but not Inebriates.

'Tis Healthful, Cooling, Refreshing, and It Tastes Good.

Davis's Ginger Ale

A NEW THING,

And Positively the Best Summer Drink!

TRY IT AT THE

CENTRAL DRUG STORE

14 Congress Street.

Geneva Non-Magnetic Watches

Containing Paillard's Patent Non-Magnetic Compensation Balance and Hair Spring, are

Uninfluenced by Magnetism!

Call and examine them before purchasing.
For sale by

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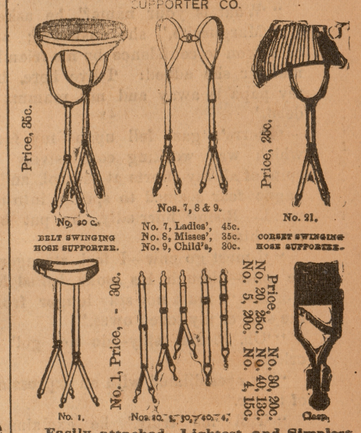

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